PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,584.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. | | | | |
| 5th Dec | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |
| 12th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 19th " | OCEANA | 6410 | ..... | ... |
| 26th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 1909. | | | | |
| 2nd Jan | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| 9th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 16th " | MARMORA | 10500 | ..... | ... |
| 23rd " | SALSETTE | 6000 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 30th " | PERSIA | 7961 | ..... | ... |
| 6th Feb | SALSETTE | 6000 | VICTORIA | 6822 |
| 13th " | ARCADIA | 6603 | ..... | ... |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 27th " | CALEDONIA | 7858 | ..... | ... |
| 6th Mch. | MOOLTAN | 9931 | ..... | ... |
| 13th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 27th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| * 31st " | "BRITANNIA" | 6525 | ..... | ... |
| 3rd Apl. | MACEDONIA | 10615 | ..... | ... |
| 10th " | PERSIA | 7961 | ..... | ... |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 24th " | MOREA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 1st May | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7858 | ..... | ... |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 22nd " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

**GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.**

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
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| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

| From Bombay or Karachi. | A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. | | B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | | 2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. |
| Suez | 440 | 704 | 353 | 530 | 330 | 495 |
| Port Said | 468 | 748 | 374 | 561 | 353 | 528 |
| Marseilles General or Napies | 578 | 926 | 496 | 770 | 459 | 649 |
| Liverpool | 605 | 980 | 517 | 793 | 462 | 704 |
| London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Napies | 653 | *1188 | 570 | *930 | 429 | 809 |
| Karachi | 44 | .. | 40 | ... | 33 | ... |

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | Tons | Due Bombay | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. City of London | .. | ..... | Dec. 2 | ... |
| C. City of Manchester | .. | ..... | Dec. 15 | ... |
| A. City of Benares | ... | Dec. 1 | ..... | Dec. 22 1909 |
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | Jan. 18 | Feb. 16 | ... |
| C. City of Calcutta | ... | Feb. 12 | Mch. 23 | ... |
| C. City of London | ... | Feb. 15 | Apr. 6 | ... |
| C. City of Manchester | ... | Mch. 8 | ..... | Apl. 3 |
| C. City of Karachi | ... | Mch. 25 | ..... | Apl. 21 |
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | Apl. 23 | May 19 | ... |
| C. City of Glasgow | ... | May 30 | ..... | June 9 |

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time, Route—via. about |
|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 3,171 | Mon 7th Dec. | 11 a.m. P D & C* |
| DWARKA | 1,695 | Thur. 3rd Dec. | 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie, |
| LHASA | 3,171 | Fri. 4th Dec. | 6 a.m. (direct). |

* Viâ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 7th Dec. S. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Dec, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,389 tons, sailing on or about 5th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

3rd December, 1908.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,338 | Schmitz | 24th Dec 1908 |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,565 | Baretge | 21st Jan. 1909 |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 18th Feb. " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 5,378 | Barillon | 18th Mar. " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,365 | Gridonet | 15th Apr. " |
| NERA | 5,338 | Schmitz | 13th May. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 4th Dec. 1908. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 5,378 | Barillon | 1st Jan. 1909. |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, *Agent*.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

### AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gilhuber | 16th Dec, 1908 |
| KORNER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st Jan, 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcovich | 16th Jan. 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,780 | P. Badewich | 1st Feb. 1909 |
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gilhuber | 16th Feb, 1909 |
| KORNER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st Mar, 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcovich | 16th Mar. 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,780 | P. Badewich | 1st Apr 1909 |
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gilhuber | 16th Apr 1909 |
| KORNER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st May 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcovich | 16th May 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,780 | P. Badewich | 1st June 1909 |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| | Tons. | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * F. FERDINAND | 5,046 | R. Nitsche | 28th Jan. 1909 |
| * PERSIA | 5,205 | G. Bartole | 28th Feb, 1909 |
| * HILDA | 5,159 | F. Radosicich | 28th Mar. 1909 |
| * VORWAERTS | 5,990 | B. Bednarz | 27th Apr, 1909 |
| * AUSTRIA | 7,586 | G. Raicich | 28th May 1909 |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers: | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA | 5,150 | R. Radonicich | 26th Dec. 1908. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 54, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | A. Tait | 5124 | 11th Dec 08. |
| CHRISSIA | C. F. Osborne R.N.R. | 6716 | 27th " |
| SCINDIA | Wm Kelso | 5106 | 15th Jan 09 |
| CASTALIA | J. Hamilton | 6388 | 27th " |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 8069 | 16th Feb " |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HELVIA | 6901 | A. Haig | 27th February, 1909 |
| MASSILIA | 6991 | J. Thomson | 16th March, 1909. |
| OLYMPIA | 5124 | A. Tait | 27th March, 1909. |
| ORISSIA | 6719 | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 13th April, 1909 |
| SCINDIA | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 28th April, 1909. |
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 13th May, 1909. |
| HELVIA | | A. Haig | 25th May, 1909. |

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 419
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 805
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . . Rs. 653
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 793
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . Rs. 997
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1083

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents, Bombay.*

SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes. Vegetable at Rs. 5; Rs. 10-8; Rs. 22. Flower at Rs. 5; 7-8; 10-8; fresh supply, just received.—PALKHAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER," 5551 Tons, Commander Findlay, is due to SAIL hence to DUNKIRK direct, on the 15th December, 1908, and fares include passage across to London.

If sufficient inducements offer she will land passengers at Plymouth.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS' Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Camp Aden. |
| Madras, | Chittagong, | Steamer Point-Aden. |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore, | Mandalay, | Mombasa, |
| Lahore | Colombo, | Nairobi, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY, | HONGKONG, | RANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE, | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON, | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS, | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA, | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING, | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG, | YOKOHAMA. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
*Agent.*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changchung | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Mukden (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
| London | | |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
*Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sub-Agency). | Foochow |
| Bombay. | Penang. | Saigon. |
| Karachi. | Singapore. | Shanghai |
| Calcutta. | Kwala Lumpor | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Bangkok. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Batavia. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Galle. | Manilla. | New York. |
| Thaiping (Perak). | Cebu (Philippines). | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | Hongkong. | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—12-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY: AGENT.


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COMPLIMENTARY. BIRTHDAY. X'MAS. NEW YEAR.

The largest Stock in Western India to Select from

IN FASHIONABLE

Jewellery.
Silver Table Ware.
Silver Table Toilet Sets.
Silver Decorative Articles.
Silver Prize Cups.
Silver Office Table Requisites.
Electro Plated Goods.

All the latest Novelties in their most Select form.

From the 1st to 31st December we pay Postage, Insurance, and pack for Europe or India all goods purchased from us Free of Charge.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

# PEARSE & Co.,

CONFECTIONERS CATERERS.

A Speciality
Christening
Wedding
Birthday Cakes

SPECIALLY PREPARED BY STEAM BAKERY.

BISCUITS
IN DELICIOUS VARIETIES.
CHEESE OR PAPRI BISCUITS
DINNER ROLLS
AND BREAD MADE TWICE A DAY.

APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR. ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses. GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen. Walnuts, Almonds Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

# DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
# GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

*The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.*

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Sex, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy [illegible] and poisoness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed [illegible] harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, the progression will prove invaluable, giving strength and [illegible] in place of lassitude and [illegible] Price 11As. or four times the quantity, 33As. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2Rs. 8d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 12As. and 2Rs. 8d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2Rs. 8d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

INVALIDS and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS on the [illegible] of Nervous debility, indigestion, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1R., post free from the Medical Institute, 7 Park Court, Colbrook Terrace, W.C., or obtainable at the Depôt for Dr. De Roos' Medicines [illegible]

Sold by TREASURER & Co. (Ltd.), Bombay, Agents for India.

# GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

## NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,

*19 Hummum Street, BOMBAY.*

THE ONLY AMERICAN INDENT COMMISSION HOUSE, WITH AN ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.

We Solicit Indents for all classes of American Manufactured Products.

We also keep in stock a large assortment of the following:—

DRILLING MACHINES, STEAM PUMPS, HAND PUMPS, PORTABLE FORGES, ENGINEER'S TAPS AND DIES, SMALL TOOLS AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

And are in a position to give immediate delivery.

WE SOLICIT CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLYING Electrical and Mechanical Machinery of all kinds.

*Estimates and Lists on Application.*

## MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

*Sole Agents:* GRIMBLE'S
AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma.*
MALT VINEGAR.
A. DE'SOUZA & CO.
*P. O. Box 244,*
BOMBAY.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1940

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

DADAR MATUNGA STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR STREET IN SION & MAHIM.

SECTION F AND G WARD.

NOTICE OF PROPERTIES NO LONGER PROPOSED TO BE ACQUIRED.

WHEREAS a Notification stating the fact of the abovementioned Scheme having been made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") and the limits of the area comprised therein and naming a place where particulars of the said Scheme a Map of the area comprised therein and a Statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired might be seen at all reasonable hours was pursuant to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 14th day of September, 1899.

And whereas pursuant to Sections 27 (2) and 32 of the said Act certain Notices signed by or by order of the Chairman of the Board to the effect that certain lands and buildings were proposed to be acquired by the Board under the provisions of the said Act for the purpose of the said Scheme were served upon the persons whose names appeared in the Assessment Book of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay as primarily liable for the payment of the property taxes leviable under the Municipal Act in respect of the said lands and buildings and the persons so served were thereby required respectively to answer stating whether they dissented or not in respect of the acquisition of such lands and buildings and, if they should dissent the reasons of such dissent within 30 days from the date of service of such notices.

And whereas Government declined to sanction the said Scheme in the form in which it was notified under Section 27 (1) as aforesaid unless it was modified in certain particulars. And whereas the Board subsequently modified the said Scheme which modification included the abandonment of a portion of the said Scheme and of the acquisition for the purposes of the said Scheme of certain of the lands and buildings which were originally proposed to be acquired for the purposes thereof and which lands and buildings were comprised in the Map and Statement referred to in the said Notification and in respect of which lands and buildings Notices were served as aforesaid.

And whereas a Declaration, dated the 12th day of June, 1906, under the signature of a Secretary to Government that certain lands were required for a public purpose was pursuant to Sections 29 and 32 of the said Act published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 14th day of June, 1906, but the lands and buildings referred to below are not included in the land so declared to be required as aforesaid.

And whereas a desire has been expressed by certain of the owners of the last mentioned land and buildings that some intimation should be given by the Board in order to remove any doubt that may exist as to such lands or buildings being required for the said Scheme the same having been comprised in the said Notification, but not in the said Declaration.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board no longer propose to acquire for the purposes of the said Scheme any of the lands or buildings described in a Statement specifying "properties not to be acquired" which may be seen at all reasonable hours at the Offices of the Board.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1908.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the property and Credits of MULJI JIVA, late of Bombay, Bania Hindoo, Merchant, deceased.

PURSHOTAM RUNCHHOR, of Bombay, Bania Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, Fort, the duly constituted attorney of KASUBBAI, widow of JIVA RUNCHHOR, and Executrix of the will of the deceased abovenamed according to the tenor thereof.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration with the will annexed.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 24th day of November, 1908.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at Reduced fares will also be issued for horses from Bombay to any Station, distant over 50 miles, on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1908.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Dec. 1908, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
*Ag. General Storekeeper.*

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th November, 1908.

### DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION.

THE Public are invited to contribute DRESSED DOLLS for a competition.

A Gold Bangle and five other Prizes will be awarded for the six best Dressed Dolls.

The Dolls for competition will be exhibited at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on SATURDAY, 19th, December, at 4-30.

Prizes will be given to successful competitors at 5-30, after which the Dolls will be SOLD by AUCTION for Christmas donations to the following Charities:—

Dr. Gertrude Bradley's Hospital, Umarkhadi.
The Poor box, St. Thomas's Cathedral.
The Poor box, Roman Catholic Cathedral.

The following ladies have consented to act as Judges:—Lady HUGHES, Mrs. OWEN DUNN, Mrs. DAVIDSON, Dr. BENSON and Mrs. PLINSTON.

Dolls for competition to have owner's name and address affixed and to be sent to the Y. M. C. A. Hall by 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, 19th December.

Further information may be obtained from Miss Willis, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydraind Docona.

## ABRIDGE PROSPECTUS.

# MARSLAND, PRICE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

## REGISTERED CAPITAL: RS. 6,00,000.

**Divided into**

**3,500 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 2,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.**

**ISSUE OF 3,500—7 PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS 100 EACH.**

THE PREFERENCE SHARES for which Subscriptions are now invited, will, in addition to their preferential claim to dividend (which will be cumulative), rank in priority to the Ordinary Shares in respect of repayment of Capital.

Preference Shareholders will have the option of exchanging their holdings into ordinary shares at any time within five years from the formation of the Company.

The Ordinary Shares will be issued as fully paid to the present partners in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., in part payment for the property, good-will, and assets transferred by them to the Company.

The profits of the Company available for distribution as dividend will, in the first place, be applied in paying to the holders of Preference Shares a cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon, respectively; next, in paying to the holders of Ordinary Shares a non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up, or credited as paid up thereon, respectively; thirdly, in paying to the holders of Preference and Ordinary Shares rateably a non-cumulative further dividend until the holders of shares of both classes shall have received a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon, respectively; and the surplus will be paid by way of additional dividend on the Ordinary Shares.

The Bank of India, Limited, and the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, Bombay, will receive applications for the Preference Shares available for subscription and will receive the deposit moneys and allotment Call on the said shares.

The Shares will be payable as follows:—

**On Application Rs. 10 per Share.**

**On Allotment Rs. 25 per Share.**

And the balance as may be required in Calls not exceeding Rs. 25, at intervals of not less than two months.

The Company will not go to allotment unless at least 2,500 Preference Shares are applied for.

Payments in advance of Calls will be received and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

It will be particularly observed that the present partners in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., who are the Vendors to the Company, take five-sixths of the consideration for the transfer made by them of the Buildings, Plant, Machinery and Good-will in ORDINARY Shares of the Company and they thereby show their confidence in the future of the Company.

DIRECTORS:—THE HON'BLE SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KNIGHT; DWARKADASS DHARAMSEY, ESQ; LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, ESQ; CHUNILALL VIZBHUCANDASS MEHTA, ESQ., M.A., LL.B.; SHAPOORJI B. BROACHA, ESQ.; and R. A. WILLIS, ESQ. (will join the Board after allotment).

BANKERS:—THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD.

SOLICITORS:—MESSRS. LITTLE & COMPANY.

AGENTS:—MESSRS. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & COMPANY.

MANAGER:—J. J. MARSLAND, ESQ.

ENGINEER:—A. B. PRICE, ESQ., ASSOC., M.I.C.E

OFFICE AND WORKS:—NESBIT ROAD, MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

## PROSPECTUS.

This Company is intended to be formed and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern, as on the first day of September, 1908, and carrying on, developing, and extending in every desirable direction the well known business now being carried on under the firm name of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co., together with the leasehold premises belonging thereto and situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, and all the business assets of the Firm, the goodwill of the business, and the benefit of all subsisting contracts and Book debts, for a sum of Rs. 3,00,000, of which Rs. 2,50,000 is to be satisfied by the allotment of fully paid Ordinary Shares to that amount and the balance in cash, or half in cash and half in Preference Shares, as may be determined by the Directors.

The business of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., was commenced in the year 1900, and the Firm are now carrying on business on an extensive scale, as Constructional Engineers, Merchants, and Contractors; and the Firm are also owners of certain Patents, Patent Rights, and Agencies.

The property to be transferred by the Firm to the Company consists of the following:—

| | | Assets at 31st August, 1908. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | Beneficial interest in lease of about 15,000 sq. yds. of land at Mazagon—Buildings thereon and elsewhere ... ... ... ... Rs. | 85,705 | 10 | 0 |
| (2) | Plant & Machinery ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 2,04,023 | 10 | 2 |
| (3) | Stock-in-trade and goods in transit, etc.. ... ... ... ... ,, | 2,42,504 | 8 | 4 |
| (4) | Book Debts and works in progress ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 2,47,225 | 0 | 8 |
| (5) | Government Paper, Port Trust Bonds, Cash Deposits and Cash ,, | 1,86,169 | 1 | 3 |
| (6) | Monorail Tramway and other Shares ... ... ... ... ,, | 48,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total ...Rs. | 10,13,627 | 14 | 5 |

In addition the Company will acquire the good-will and profits on all contracts in which the Firm are or are likely to be interested.

The valuation of Items Nos. 1, 2, and 3 has been recently checked and confirmed on behalf of the Board by Mr. Kallianrai Shankarprasad and staff, and the original certificate regarding the same may be seen at the intended Registered Office of the Company.

It should be further noted that the members of the Firm, to show their confidence in the business and valuation of the assets, have agreed to accept Rs. 2,50,000 out of the total consideration in Ordinary Shares, thereby giving to Preference Shareholders a margin of security for their investment of about 30 per cent.

From the books of the Firm it can be seen that the turnover of the business as represented by bills rendered has been as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 1st January to 31st December | 1902 ... Rs. | 6,62,349 | 13 | 8 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, | 1903 ... ,, | 8,24,495 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, | 1904 ... ,, | 11,52,128 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, | 1905 ... ,, | 11,70,666 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, | 1906 ... ,, | 14,18,680 | 5 | 7 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, | 1907 ... ,, | 16,16,000 | 0 | 0 |

These figures show the manner in which the business of the Firm has increased year by year, and it will be observed that the increase has been not only consistent but very rapid.

A Balance Sheet as at 31st August, 1908, has been prepared by the Firm and has been audited on behalf of the Directors by Mr. S. B. Bilimoria and Mr. K. S. Aiyar. This shows a balance in favour of the partners of Rs. 2,57,475-11-2. A profit and loss account has also been prepared for the 9 months ended 31st August, 1908, and shows net profits of Rs. 49,000, excluding the amount of Rs. 34,000 paid by way of interest on loans. The total profits were therefore Rs. 83,000 for 9 months, being at the rate of over Rs. 9,000 per mensem, which for a year of exceptionally dull trade must be considered very satisfactory. With the greater facilities for financing various departments of business that the Company when formed will have, it is estimated that the profits will be much higher, whilst on the present rates they will be more than four times sufficient to provide the interest on the Preference Shares.

Preference Shareholders will also have the option of exchanging their shares into Ordinary Shares at any time within five years from the formation of the Company, should they consider the prospect of larger dividends assured.

The firm of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas & Co. will be the Agents of the Company for the period of fifteen years from the date of the registration of the Company and thereafter, until new Agents shall be appointed by the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and copies of the Agreements referred to in paragraphs 11, 12, and 13 above, also the Report on Valuation and Balance Sheet mentioned in the Prospectus, may be inspected at the Office of the Company, or certified copies may be seen at the Office of Mr. R. A. Willis, Rampart Row, Fort; and any person applying for any share in the Company, or who is allotted any share in the Company, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the said Agreements, Valuation Statement, and Balance Sheets, and to have full notice of the contents thereof and all obligations assumed or to be assumed by the Company thereunder.

Applications for shares should be made on the form given below, which must be sent with the amount payable on application to the Company's Bankers.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction; and if a partial allotment is made, the surplus will be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Office of the Company, or from the Company's Bankers or Solicitors, or from the Office of Mr. R. A. Willis, Rampart Row, Fort.

*20th November, 1908.*

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF
MARSLAND, PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
C/o THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of India, Limited / Indian Specie Bank, Limited, the sum of Rupees being a deposit of Rupees 10 per share on Preference Shares in the abovenamed Company, I/We request you to allot Me/Us that number of shares on the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated 20th November, 1908, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and I/We agree to accept the said shares or any smaller number that may be allotted to Me/Us and within seven days after allotment to pay the further instalment of Rupees 25 per share due on allotment. And I/We also agree to pay the balance due in respect of the said shares as and when called for in sums not exceeding Rupees 25 per share at intervals of not less than two months as mentioned in the said Prospectus, and I/We authorise you to register Me/Us as the holder (s) of the shares allotted to Me/Us hereunder.

(Signature) _____

(Name in full) _____

(Occupation) _____

(Address in full) _____

Date _____

N.B.—All cheques must be made payable to the Company and crossed to the Company's Bankers The Bank of India, Limited / Indian Specie Bank, Limited, Bombay.

## MARSLAND PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

**Bankers' Receipt for Deposit on Application for Shares.**

Received this day of 1908, from on account of MARSLAND PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED, the sum of Rupees being a deposit of Rupees 10 per share on application for Preference Shares of Rupees 100 each in the above Company. For The

Rs..... Accountant.

This form should be filled up and forwarded entire with cheque or cash to the Bankers of the Company, The Bank of India, Limited, or The Indian Specie Bank, Limited, Bombay.

# THE AUCTION SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.

## COMMENCES TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

NEXT DOOR TO MESSRS. JOST LTD., HORNBY ROAD.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers.

### BANKS.

## COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

**List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.**

HEAD OFFICE:
**16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.**

## THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

## THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorized Capital ..... | Rs. | 20,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital ..... | ,, | 7,57,500 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | ,, | 1,00,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

## THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

**DIRECTORS:**

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on term which may be ascertained on application

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. minimum Charge Re. 1.

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.—SANJANA & Co., 7, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents to the world-famous manufacturers, Messrs. Lilley and Skinner, Ltd., London, invite attention of Dealers as well as of the General Public to their excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Sandles, Boot Creams, Boot-trees, etc. Favourable terms to Dealers. Persons desirous of opening Boot Departments will be given special facilities. Agents wanted everywhere.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
LADIES, NOTE.
J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
HORNBY ROW,
Are CLOSING whole of the MILLINARY DEPT. at exceptionally LOW PRICES, FROM 3RD DECEMBER.

WANTED for the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, Bombay Municipality, THREE CLERKS. Commencing salary Rs. 25 p.m., rising to Rs. 40 with Local Allowances.
None but Graduates or Under-Graduates need apply.

FOR SALE.
UPRIGHT PIANO, by Knake, as good as new ... ... ... Price, Rs. 600
D. B. Hammerless, 12 BORE GUN, by Bonehill, in canvas case with implements ... ... ... ... Price, Rs. 100
300 Hammerless Ejector ROOK RIFLE, by Hollis, in canvas case. Price, Rs. 100
Single Barrel 16 Bore Hammer Gun, by A.N.C.S, in canvas cover ... Price, Rs. 35
Apply—
Major P. C. SEARLE,
109 Infy., Santa Cruz, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—From 1st January next. The very desirable SECOND FLOOR, OFFICE PREMISES, in Forbes Street, No. 10 and Rutherfield Street No. 3, together with a spacious and lofty shop underneath. For rent and other particulars apply to—
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
9, Hornby Row.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER. Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

JARRAHWOOD.
JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

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MULLINS
PRESSED STEEL
FISHING & SHOOTING
BOATS.
The celebrated "Get There" and "Bustle" Duck Boats, and "Buckeye" Hunting and Fishing Boats.
PRICES FROM
Rs. 130 to Rs. 175.
Colored Illustrated Sheet with Prices and all Particulars on Application.
INSPECTION INVITED.
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
STILL A GIGANTIC SUCCESS.
THE ELPHINSTONE BIOSCOPE.
EVERY NIGHT.
The Olympic Games, first time in India.
THE WRECKERS,
The most sensational film ever seen in Bombay and a host of other Pictures.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY. 3
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Full Band and Scenic effects.
NEXT WEEK.
THE FAMOUS
LONDON BIOSCOPE.
The finest and best Pictures in the east, Pictures that thrill.
HUMOROUS AND TRAGIC PICTURES.
OPENING NIGHT, SUNDAY DEC. 6TH.
DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.
TELEPHONE No. 1129.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
ILLUSTRATED BY
LANTERN SLIDES,
IN THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
SATURDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1908,
At 9-30 P.M.
In Aid of
Y. W. C. A. BUILDING REPAIR FUND.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.
May be had at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., Y.M.C.A., and Y.W.C.A.
Popular Songs Illustrated by Beautiful Coloured Slides will be sung by
Mrs. Shanks. | Mr. Saunders.
Mrs. Valentini. | Mr. Gillett.
Mrs. Spence. | Mr. Comfort.
The programme will also include instrumental numbers by
Mrs. Ben Hick. | Mr. Rhenius.
Mrs. Portlock. | Miss Russell will recite

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.
TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)
The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.
This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.
DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—1 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
&
OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per Insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—KEMMIS & Co., LL, AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. "I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 7-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I, R. Gardener, 19, Worden Street, Bombay."

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted for particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Statements of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of Scotland and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of same; Good High School. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants furnished by the Officers of the Service. Regarding First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Rupees Rs. 5. Method Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

HOUSE OR FLAT.—WANTED, from beginning of February, House, Flat, or sitting Room, 2 Bedrooms, 1 Dressing-room, furnished for about six weeks. Address "P.," care of this Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Short-Sea and Ocean Passages, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Routes in the Indian Empire. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including Postage.

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LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, s

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
" GOLF " Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
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Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WREXHAM
LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY
PURE AND
WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And All leading Stores in India and Burmah.

BALDNESS
CAN BE CURED.

Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless researches and experiments in my laboratory

KESHRANJAN OIL

has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. I-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. I-5.

*PRAMEHABINDU*—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Rs. I-8; Packing and Postage, As. Y2.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 9 Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd., at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds Exceed ... ... ... £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1906, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
*Secretaries*,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager, BOMBAY.*

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birth day. | ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 3 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 13 | 66 13 | 150 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 13 | ... | 71 11 | 56 13 | ... | 45 |

*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE .....£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW
SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Policies issued (net) | 6,350 for £s. | 1,979,720 |
| New Premiums (1907) | „ | 90,402 |
| Annual Income | „ | 1,405,950 |
| Assets | „ | 9,820,266 |

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER
REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, R. DITMAR, Bombay.
Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line steamer City of London, 5,692 tons, Captain G Whish will sail to-day for Marseilles and Antwerp, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs F Pinsent, Mrs Cecil L Burns, Mrs Hamilton, and child, Messrs. A G Gresos, H T Everall, H M Fielding, H S Trigg, R Bashouri Tejivani, Raisid, Mr A Z Mirza and party and about 400 deck.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H McDearmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Troyal, Mr Leslie, Mrs Lock, Mr Pestonji, Miss Queensborough, Mr Buchani, Mr Ramshunker and friend and Mr Thackersey and friend and 584 deck.

THE steamer Eastville, 2,306 tons, Captain G Wright arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.
H M S Red breast...Comdr J A Shutter ...Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 2

Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Africa.....1302 .....Morrison M M & Co
Assaye.....4359 Donkel .....P & O Co
Auchinblae.....2397 Mair .....Bunbury
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba .....1607 Butler .....M M & Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 ...Kaschvurn.....M M & Co
City of London...5693 Whish .....Antwerp .....3-12...K Nixon & Co
Delhi.....4783 Ardrews .....P & O Co
Egypt .....4178 Summers...London...5-12 P & O Co
Eastville.....2306 Wright.....
Fife.....2194 Harrison.....The Bombay Co
Inverurie .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Kirley Bank .....2092 Kerr.....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor.....4601 Gihilt.....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkorran .....2413 Smith .....Calcutta
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Onda.....3410 Dagge .....Calcutta...M M & Co
Ramsfels .....3523 Krippner .....W & A G & Co
Rohilla .....Smith.....Soupton 3-12 Transport
Strathgarry .....2840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz.....2523 Baldwin .....Shah S N Co
Strathness.....2812 Lamont.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Umzumbi .....2138 Mitchell.....R A Willis
Visigoth.....2613 Rule .....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B Bezwada | 3270 | Lebrock | Stream | 2-12 | M M & Co |
| D & E Colaba | 3899 | Robertson | ant | 2 12 | M M & Co |
| F Chyebassa | 3992 | Wadge | Hull & Ant | 12-12 | M Mackenzie & Co |
| K Praasident | 2086 | Muhlbaner | Zanzibar | 4-12 | A S |
| L Ipswich | 516 | Pigot | Jedah | 6-12 | S Shah S N & Co |
| N Vellore | 3118 | Pattie | Local | 10-12 | R A Willis |
| O Kanzler | 1865 | Micholsen | Zanzibar | 14-12 | A Strandes |
| P Rinaldo | 2792 | Pickring | Hull | 3-12 | F M & Co |
| Q Mohammadi | 1252 | Primrose | Jeddah | 3-12 | B & P S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia...3269 O'borne ...L'pool...11-12...W & A Graham & Co
4 Sandon Hall...3293 Main...Hull...8-12.....K Nixon & Co
5 Alexandria...2194 Fry...D'kirk ...12-12 K N & Co
8 Santhia.....3321 Thomson ...K'chi...2-12 M M & Co
10 & 11 City of Benares...4320 Morrison...K'chi..10-12 K Nixon & Co
12 Caledonia...3529 Gordon...London ...27-2-09 P & O S N Co
14 Dwarka...759 Cutbush...Busreh...3-12...M M & Co
15 Lawada...2124 Lane ...Calcutta...3-12...M M & Co
16 Arabistan1821 Edmondson Trieste 5-12 M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri.....553 Mahmed...B'Nagar...2-12.....
Sarasvati....443 Ismail...Mangalore...4-12..B S N Co Ld

H W V D

Lhasa.....950 MacDiarmid...K'chi...4-12...M M & Co

### ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Lhasa s ..... | McDiarmid ... | Karachi, Nov 30 |
| | Eastville s ..... | Wright .... | Cardiff, Oct 31 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Islanda s..... | Robertson ... | Karachi |
| | Rauenfels s..... | Krepner ..... | Calcutta |
| | Woolwich s ..... | Stoker ..... | Fleetwood |
| | Clan Mackinnon... | Barber..... | Beypore |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer City of London, Whish, for Marseilles and Antwerp.
„ Dwarka, Cutbush, for Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer City of Benares, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
„ Yarra, for Sydney, &c.
„ Delhi, for China, &c.
„ Santhia, for Persian Gulf, &c.
* To arrive.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, arrives at London on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Marseilles homeward on the morning of the 1st instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien, from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday, the 1st instant at 9 p m.

The P and O Co's steamer Salsette, with the homeward Mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived Aden at 12-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 2nd Dec.

## DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—98 tons linseed cakes, A Moritz and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Modhowji and Co; 300 cwts dill seed and 100 cwts niger seed J Lukhmidas; 350 cwts wheat flour and 750 cwts wheat sweeping H Canji; 19 bales cotton, F J Campbell and Co; 250 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 29 bales wool and goat hair A H Mahomed and Co; 149 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 1,337 cwts oil cake, M Jafferbhoy; 90 bales wool, L Hurbhum; 90 bales wool, M Ratansi.

City of Benares s—1,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co, 14 bales silk kakoon and 8 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co, 10,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1 bale carpets, S J Tellery; 6 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co; 5 bales hides and skins R M Kooka; 22 bales hides and skins R Moloobhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sandon Hall s—500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co; 50 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Chyebassa s—500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

Colaba s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Keeve and Co; 165 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 130 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 2,000 cwts linseed and 2,580 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ROTERDAM.

Egypt s—8 cwts mica Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR HULL.

Sandon Hall s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 5,625 cwts cottonseed, T Memraj; 8,200 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 109 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co; 550 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji.

Renalde s—2,900 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alexandria s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 560 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 400 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabistan s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 550 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR FIUME.

Arabistan s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—3,000 cwts linseed, 3,417 cwts gingelly and 2,000 cwts mowra seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 202 cwts dill seed, and 345 cwts turmeric, R Jewandas and Co; 9,000 cwts linseed and 7,897 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

City of Benares s—1,980 cwts castorseed, 1,980 cwts linseed, 495 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,350 cwts mowraseed, J Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Arabistan s—100 bales cotton, E Spenner and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Assaye s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—1,250 bales cotton. Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—125 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 723 bales twist. Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 57 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 4 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 314 cwts sharkfins, K N Meani and Co.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 3rd December.

507.—DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p. m. on Saturday next the 5th December and proceed to Middle Ground for Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII Guns. Dress—Khaki and Caps.

508.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

The Proficiency will meet at the B. V. A. Club on Thursday the 3rd December at 7 p. m.

510.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 6th instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competition of the 29th Nov 1908.

SPOON WINNERS.

| 200 Yards. | | 500 Yards. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Br Geldart... | 32+3=35 | Sapper Partridge | 33+4=37 |
| Gr Thompson | 30+4=34 | Sapper Hotz R... | 30+4=34 |
| Gr Collyer | ...30+3=33 | Gr Hatton..... | 29+4=33 |
| Gr Brown | ...27+6=33 | Br Banks ..... | 26+7=33 |

Win in Club Cup Gr Hatton.

A. W. BARKER, Hon. Sec.
B. V. A. Rifle Association,

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 3rd December.

583.—Detail for the week ending 5th instant :—
To-day Thursday 3rd inst.—"I" "K" and "M" Coys. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.
2 "F" Coy will parade at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 5-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.
Subject—Route March.
Friday, 4th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.
2 "H" Coy, parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.
584—Musketry—Saturday 5th inst—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "O" "C" "F" Coy. for Class Firing.
2 Sunday 6th inst—The Range will be available for Class Firing (any Coy).
585 Rifle Meeting—The Programme of the 1st Bn G I P Ry Vol's Rifle Meeting for 1908-1909 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.
Open event (All Comers) Match, 300 Yards will be fired on the 6th January 1909.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

MRS. WILLIAM E. COREY, formerly Miss Mabelle Gilman, wife of the President of the Steel Trust, has set a new fashion in railroad travel, says a Chicago correspondent. An orchestra of twelve players is engaged for the journey, and the railroad car in which Mrs. Corey travels is a mansion on wheels. In one end is a miniature conservatory in which the musicians are seated. The members of the orchestra have been selected from among the best performers in New York.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYNE—November 27, at Madras, to Mr. and Mrs H. C. Bayne, a daughter.

SALES—November 28, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of J. E. Sales, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAYNE—November 30, at Madras, Dorothy, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bayne, aged 3 days.

HAIG—November 26, at Bangalore, Florence Ada, wife of Sergt. F. P. Haig, College of Engineering, Madras, aged 23 years.


H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 57m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 7-13m., 8-18a.; Low water, 0-51m., 1-55a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company, adjourned Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings, 4 and 4-15 p. m.
Empire Bazar, Town Hall, 4 p.m.
Bandmann's Theatre, the Elphinstone Bioscope.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 8th, Full Moon, 3h. 14-1m. a.m.; Dec. 16th, Last Quarter, 2h. 42-5m. a.m.; Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h. 19-7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 15th, in Apogee, 0h. p.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, December 4.—P. and O. steamer Arabia, with English mails of 20th November, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Empire Bazaar, Town Hall 4 p. m. Sun rises. 6h. 57m. Sun Sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 8-16m, 9-20a. Low water, 2-12m., 2-43a.

Saturday, December 5.—Royal Bombay Yatch Club Races. Empire Bazar, Town Hall, 4 p. m Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 9-9m., 10-11a. Low water, 3-14m., 3-24a.

Sunday, December 6.—2nd Sunday in Advent. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 9-55m., 10-55a. Low water, 4-4m., 4-3a.

Monday, December 7.—Government re-assemble in Bombay. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h., 1m. High water, 10-37m., 11-35a. Low water, 4-49m., 4-40a.

Tuesday, December 8.—Rafalewske's Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 11-17m., Low water, 5-31m., 5-16a.

Wednesday, December 9.—Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 0-13m., 11-56a.; Low water, 6-36m., 5-12a.

THE BIBLE DEFINITION OF A LIAR.—REV. A. S. Crichton will speak on the above to men at the Y. M. C. A. to-night at 9-15. All men invited.

THE MILL STRIKE.—The men of the Asar Virji Mill in Ferguson Road, who were on strike on Monday and Tuesday, resumed work yesterday.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March..... | Dreamy Eyes.....J Lampe |
| Overture .....Hungarian | .....K Bella |
| Song Cornet Solo..Genevieve ..... | Tucker |
| Selection .....I Lombardi ..... | Verdi |
| Valse ..... | Amieti ..... Waldteufel |
| Polka ..... | Retour des Champs. Waldteufel |

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin, and Colombo per extra s. s. "Fazilka" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P. M. on Saturday the 12th instant. A. Supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 P. M. on Sunday the 13th idem—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Yarra" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P.M. to-morrow, 4th instant. Parcel Mail for Netherlands, India, close at 5-30 P. M. the same day.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of October last 4 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 29 horses and 130 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month, 427 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 20 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 37 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.—Cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents at Bandra during the month of October last :—9 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, nil cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 1 offender was warned and discharged by the Magistrate.

## MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

### One Lakh Damages.

A DISASTROUS mill fire broke out yesterday morning in the Spinning Department of the New Islam Mill, in Curry Road. The operatives were at work in all the departments when the alarm was given, and they all ran out of the building. Several of them went to the Spinning Department where the fire originated and tried to put it out. But with the resources at their disposal at the time it was not possible even to effectively check it. The flames, in a short time, extended to the weaving department, only a wall separating these two departments. A large stock of yarn and cloth was on the premises and the mill authorities removed a large number of bales to a safe place, seeing that the fire had taken a complete control over the premises. Telephonic message was given to the Fire Brigade, and steam-engines from Chinchpogly and other stations arrived quickly on the spot. The steamers commenced to throw water on the flames, which had now extended to the carding and mule departments. A copious supply of water in the main with a good pressure could be obtained and in a few minutes the hose of the fire-engines flooded the fired premises.

The fire was brought under control in an hour's time and though the cause is not known, the damage is roughly estimated at one lakh of rupees. Mr. Haji Cassum Jusub is the owner of the New Islam Mill.

## SEEDEE S' ATTACK ON BOMBAY

At the Sassoon Mechanics Institute last evening, Rev. A. Hegglin, S.J., delivered a lecture on "The attack of the Seedees upon Bombay." Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presided on the occasion.

The lecturer began by remarking that Bombay, beautiful as it is, it was necessary to remember that in bygone times she had undergone slaughters and miseries. He would cite to them an instance, of an incident which occurred about two centuries and a couple of years ago. Before coming to the war, he gave a short introduction as to who the Seedees were. They were Habshees meaning those coming from Abyssinia, and Seedee was a term of honour, being equivalent to "My Lord" in English. They resided in a small island of Jangira and the man among them to rise to the best position was Malik Ambre, who ruled in Ahmednagar and subsequently in Bijapur. The Seedees were a warlike race and good sailors. The defences of the Island of Bombay at that time consisted of the Bombay Castle, a fort behind the present Town Hall, a fort in Mahim, and the Dongree Fort at Mazagon. The defences were weak and the garrison was a small one, but Governor Childe well stood the frequent attacks, though at first Captain Pym had to withdraw. Describing the difficulties of the East India Company at the time of the siege, the lecturer said that small as the garrison was the Maharatta sepoys could not be relied upon; the native servants and followers were looked upon with suspicions and what was worse still the Europeans could not be trusted. The European garrison consisted of men of various nationalities who had come here for personal gain and had no interest in the welfare of the East India Company. The siege continued for 1 year 3 months and 33 days. Governor Childe was taken ill and had to negotiate for peace. To retatiate the Company's action at Chittagong, Emperor Aurangazib had ordered out the fleet under Seedee Kassim and therefore the two factors sent their representative to the camp of the Emperor who exacted his termsand demanded the dismissal of Governor Childe. Before this humiliating order was issued Governor Childe died. According to the terms of the treaty the Seedees were kept out from Bombay for some year, but they were to be the allies of the English and were promised protection against the attacks of the Maharathas. After sometims the feelings of hostilities disappeared and the Seedees of Jungira have become friends of the English.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The Commissioner forwarded a copy of letter dated the 16th ultimo from the Executive Health Officer proposing to hire a chawl in Karwar Street for two years from 1st January 1909 at a rental of Rs. 350 per month in lieu of Mr. Padsha's chawl which would be vacated on or before the 10th January next, and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the lease being entered into.

The Executive Health Officer in the course of his letter stated that the lease of the chawl at Cochin Street belonging to Mr. Hormasji M. Padsha would expire on 10th January 1909. The owner was not willing to hire the chawl to the Municipality for any period less than three years and besides the rent asked for the same was about Rs.100 in excess of what the Municipality were now paying him; that a chawl had been found out at No. 47 Karwar Street, and the owners Messrs. Haji Mahomed and Haji Mahomed Hadi Dehdushty were willing to hire it to the Municipality at Rs.350 per mensem provided the latter took it at least for two years and limewash it twice a year. In the new chawl there were 61 rooms plus two shops which could be converted into four rooms.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the Commissioner be empowered to enter into the lease.

Mr. K. S. Engineer in a letter stated that on his having claimed 1/5th drawback from the Municipal Bills for the half year ending the 31st March 1907 in respect of his property at Marine Lines, he was informed that the drawback was inadmissible as he occupied a portion of the property. He submitted that, under the old rules which were applicable to this claim, he was entitled to the drawback, though under the new rules, which had come into force from the 1st October 1907, he was not so entitled. He requested that after due enquiry and consideration the drawback claimed might be sanctioned.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that Mr. Engineer was not entitled to the drawback claimed by him as his property was not wholly let. Drawback in respect of properties partly let and partly used by owners was allowed up to the half-year ending 30th September 1906, but it was discontinued to be allowed in such cases according to the Municipal Solicitor's advice in the case of Mr. Shapurji S. Minibeck.

It was resolved to inform Mr. Engineer in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

## THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

WE have had an opportunity of seeing an excellent production at the Excelsior Cinematograph of a film which illustrates an occurrence in the visit last summer of Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy at Gaeta, when they were guests on board an Italian man-of-war. It is a most realistic representation and places one face to face with these royalties, who look remarkably amiable and interesting. The more prominent personages in the entourage are the Duke of Aosta, Sir Rennel Rod (then British Ambassador at Rome), the Marchese Tittoni, Admiral Mirabello, General Brusati (A.-D.-C. to the King of Italy), and several British and Italian Military, Naval, and Civil Officers. The film is so perfect, that the lineaments of the face are quite distinct. It is not one of those quick-moving representations which are hard to follow in detail, but this film places the figures steadily for some time, so much so that even the ordeal of King Edward lighting one cigarette from another and throwing away the butt is pourtrayed to the minutest detail. He is seen to the greatest advantage—even to the twinkle in his eye when he is apparently making a joke,—as are all the others; but as the central figure in the scene, as it is apparent His Majesty was intended to be, the excellence of the representation could only be exceeded by a personal interview. Such an opportunity to be, as it were, in the company of the King and Queen of England should not be lost. We believe this film will form an item in the change of programme on Saturday next.

DEATH from syncope due to fatty degeneration of the heart, following a big meal, was the verdict on a Philadelphia manufacturer named Donovan, who died suddenly at a Piccadilly hotel.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 2.

The depression in the Andaman sea cannot be traced to-day. The weather is becoming settled in the South of the Peninsula, where skies are almost cleared Pamban being the only station that reports any rain.

The cold weather depression approaching India from Persia has given rain in Teheran and Ispahan and heavy clouds in Baluchistan, while light clouds are spreading Eastward over North-West India.

Humidity has decreased in the Peninsula and is now in large defect. Temperature is normal, or in defect.

Forecast.—A precipitation is possible in Baluchistan.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared in the east and the south-west Punjab; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in Upper Sind and in the south Rajputana, but elsewhere skies continue clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is lower than usual except at Jacobabad where it is normal; the minimum is normal in Sind and in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal, but night temperature is low except in parts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has again fallen, both the maximum and minimum being now generally lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air remains drier than usual, the amount of moisture present in the air at Karwar being only one-third of the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity continues in moderate to large defect, and while the maximum temperature is normal, the minimum is everywhere low.

General Remarks.—Although no rain has fallen on the South Madras Coast and cloud has also decreased there, the disturbed weather in the Bay has not passed away. The sea is still rough at Negapatam where the average velocity of wind for the past 24 hours has been 24 miles.

Fine weather is likely over nearly the whole reporting area.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (1st) | 68·6 | 62·1 | 0·37 | 10·9 |
| Jask | ... | ... | ... | 0·00 |
| Muskat (1st) | 79·0 | 68·1 | ... | 0.00 |
| Multan | 75·3 | 48·0 | ... | 0.00 |
| Rawalpindi | 70·9 | 37·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Lahore | 76·4 | 43·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Sirsa | 76·2 | 42·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ambala | 74·5 | 42·0 | ... | 0·15 |
| Delhi | 74·7 | 50·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Agra | 75·0 | 49·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mainpuri | 76·8 | 47·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jhansi | 77·5 | 53·0 | ... | 0 00 |
| Cawnpore | 77·9 | 49·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Allahabad |

## CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

### KARACHI AS A TROOPING PORT.

THE "SIND GAZETTE" :—It is always pleasant to contrast the past with the present, and in the light of facts to view the prospects of the future; while to Karachi it is especially a matter of pride, by virtue of the great and rapid progress she has made in the trooping service during the past eighteen years and the unique position she now enjoys as the ideal port for trooping purposes, to compare her old and new trooping systems, and to reflect on the promises of the further extension of her trooping facilities in the near future.

In 1890 we saw the birth of Karachi trooping in the establishment of a Trooping Depot at this station, in connection with its useful harbour and port which up to that time had not achieved for Karachi a reputation above "its extensive trade, its excellent sea-fishing and its oysters." From 1890 to 1905 the troops that arrived in Karachi, either from their various Indian cantonments or from England were systematically encamped for a period of eight days, both before their embarkation homewards in the outgoing troopship and after their disembarkation from the incoming troopship, at the Rest Camp to the east of the Cantonment Railway Station. Invalids were often detained for a longer period of rest on their arrival by, or before their departure in, their respective troop-trains. On arrival at Karachi Cantonment Station, the troop-specials, with drafts for or from various units, used to be shunted to a reserved siding, still known as the rest camp siding; the rail route between Karachi Cantonment and Keamari being by the old Keamari line east of the present permanent way. The troop platform near the Commissariat Yard at the old Keamari terminus was about 200 yards distant from the moorings of the troopship at the Merewether Pier, and consequently both the boarding of the vessels and the troop trains involved some time, trouble, and hand-work.

The rest camp-siding is now chiefly used for the work of the Railway stone contractors, the stabling of surplus railway stock, and for ordinary shunting and general railway purposes. Indeed both the siding and the Rest Camp are now only used for military purposes in such contingencies as the departure of a regiment transferred from Karachi, and the arrival of a relieving regiment in the station for whose accommodation no adequate provision can be made at the barracks. They were last used for such movements as far back as thirteen months ago, when the South Wales Borderers left Karachi for Quetta, and the present garrison, the East Lancashire Regiment, came into Karachi from Poona and occupied the camp for about two months; so that they are now more properly mere relics of the past, with their sphere of usefulness restricted to the incidental.

The Rest Camp, as it was in the olden days, was a factor in the commercial life of the station. Most elaborate arrangements were made in the camp; and the catering details covered all the requirements of coffee-shops and canteens (officially declared as "models of luxury and cleanliness"), the Officers', and Sergeants' messes, the Army Temperance Association, and the Institute. It will give some idea of the magnitude of this camping system to state that as many as 80 officers have been known to sit down to dinner under canvas every evening, for a week at a time. The late Messrs. William Watson & Co., Messrs Latham & Co. and Messrs. McIver Mackenzie & Co., who undertook to transact the business of the Depot as bankers, and shipping, clearing and forwarding agents, and Messrs. Nusserwanji & Co., the Depot contractors, had special offices and establishments in the Rest Camp. Post and Telegraph Offices were put up on the grounds; and there was a special officer in charge of the Camp as Commandant of the Depot. The Wagoda bridge was built principally to meet the needs of the traffic beween the Rest Camp and the Barracks. The profits that these arrangements earned for all the Agents concerned, who in turn had to launch out on a large scale to advantageously handle the business so developed, and the great benefits that the merchants and shop-keepers derived, even down to the hackney-carriage proprietors, were the principal results of the old trooping system to the local trade of Karachi. Thus, the old trooping arrangements were planned, from the very outset, on a scale commensurate, with the new honour and responsibilities that were imposed on this station and port.

Up to date trooping, however, is what we see to-day at Keamari, to the piers of which have been transferred the entire scene of trooping operations: for within fifteen years of its institution, the period embracing the three trooping seasons of 1890-91, 1902-03, and 1904-05, the Rest Camp was practically abolished, and a new (the present) trooping system introduced by General Kelly. This system has been found so successful, and effects so considerable a saving of time and trouble, that it does not now take twelve hours, from the time of their arrival in Karachi, either to embark or disembark the largest number yet carried by a troop-train or troopship, of officers, ladies, children, troops, and servants, with all their light and heavy baggage. As a case in point it may be mentioned that the Hired Transport "Rewa" (7367 tons) arriving in harbour at 9-30 a. m. on the 4th instant, was berthed at No. 2. Wharf at 10 A. M., while by nightfall the disembarkation process was fully completed and 1674 officers and men, 101 ladies, 88 children, and 5 servants, totalling 1868 souls, with all their belongings had left direct for their distinations, by the two troop-specials that steamed out of Karachi at 7-20 and 8 3) P. M. respectively, on the same day. And again, on the 12th instant, over 1500 souls were similarly conveyed from the troop-trains arriving in the morning, direct to the same trooper, the business of embarkation being fully carried through by 6. p. m. so that the "Rewa" which did not sail till the morning of the 13th for the tidal reasons, was really ready for her voyage the same evening. The credit—which is not inconsidarable—of these very commendable results must be share by the Brigade Staff, the Port Trust Authorities, and the North Western Railway, for the speed, the despatch, and the thoroughness with which this important work is carried out, and for the exceptional facilities that their care, forethought and energy have created for its satisfactory accomplishment.

The perfection of details is also very striking in these recent developments. We have the railway lines extended on to the Keamari wharves, and the troop-trains run right up to, and start from, the very edge of the wharves where the troopships lie berthed, only sufficient space being allowed between the two for alighting and boarding purposes, and for the accommodation of baggage and the temporary storage of heavy baggage. There is a special shed placed at the disposal of the Depot Contractors and the Supply and Transport Department, by the Port Trust, as a temporary measure, in which all the work of rationing, refreshing and retailing of supplies, as well as that of issuing army clothing, etc. is disposed of, a few yards away from the ship and train. Notwithstanding however, that the business of the embarkation and disembarkation of officers and troops with their families and luggage, is performed so expeditiously, it is still a matter for congratulation that they are in no way neglected as regards their personal comfort and wants. Refreshments, stores, and provisions, whether for their immediate wants or those on the journey and voyage, are always provided on the spot by Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Co., the old and wellknown Depot Contractors, who have had this contract exclusively in their hands ever since the institution of the Trooping Depot at Karachi in 1890: and indeed the firm's testimonials from Officers commanding the Depot and other officials, of the Brigade Staff, the various regiments, troopships, etc., speak highily of their assistance and co-operation in the trooping service, of their high character and of the uniform satisfaction they have given to all concerned in every trooping season.

As regards the proposals for enlarged future facilities we believe that there are arrangements in contemplation for the further development of Karachi trooping, and that the projected reforms include special sheds for resting and refreshing the troops, the appointments of which will meet every personal requirement including baths, dressing rooms, etc.—special railway platforms with waiting-rooms, luggage offices, etc.—and a special pier all of which improvements, it is hoped, will come into existence a few years hence. It is understood that the scheme is based on the acquisition by the Port Trustees of the present Supply and Transport offices, sheds, warehouses and yard, at Keamari, for this purpose, the Port Trust giving the Supply and Transport Department, in exchange for this property a new building and yard, with new sheds, warehouses, etc., on another site,

The final result of these undertakings will undoubtedly be to advance the best interests of Government, by considerably increasing the existing facilities for carrying out the important work of the trooping service already so thoroughly and efficiently administered. It must not be forgotten, in any considerations of capital, that the saving to Government by the use of the port of Karachi for trooping purposes, and by the abolition of the Rest Camp in connection with trooping, is represented by a very large figure; and it is desirable that these reforms should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Karachi's right to a share in the trooping service was, practically, only recently recognised by Government, when their eyes were opened to the tremendous expenditure unnecessarily incurred by sending the Punjab, N.-W. Frontier, and other adjacent units, all the way by rail to Bombay, and "vice versa," and (not content with this circuitous manœuvre) by resting them "en route" at Deolali. Any extension of facilities to the trooping done at this port, and all the time saved in carrying it out is consequently a further gain to the Treasury in the long run.

The continued supremacy of Karachi in this respect rests, therefore, upon the recognition of this fact by the authorities concerned. Up to the present, however, there is nothing to deny her the pre-eminence of place to which she has steadily advanced, through the collaboration of all the departments concerned, and with the natural advantages of her environments as the "trooping port of India:" and there is everything in favor of her upholding, throughout the coming years, a position which the progress of other ports, and even the formidable programme of the Bombay Port Trust, cannot hope to threaten.

### IS BUDDHISM REVIVING?

"THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Of all eastern sects Buddhism has been least prone to intolerance, and partly on this account has lost much of the power it once held. It was the religion of India between the sixth and tenth centuries, while to-day it is professed by a small community in Ceylon, Burma, Eastern India and Thibet. After centuries of indifference Buddhism in now making a determined effort towards revival. It is perhaps but little known that the followers of Maha-Bodi include a small number of Europeans and an influential body of Americans. It is to the energy of Western devotees that the effort for reanimation is due. The sacred places of Buddhism are Buddh-Gaya, Isipatana, Kusinara, and Kapilavastu, and of these the most reverenced by his adherents is the spot on which Lord Buddh obtained "nireana." But Buddh-Gaya is fallen from its former high estate. The shrine is given to the elephant god, and the large image of Buddhais clothed in Hindu garments and painted to resemble Bhairava. The Savite priests maintain the shrine less as a place of Hindu worship than in contemptuous desecration of all things sacred to the Buddhist faith.

Indolent, peace loving, indifferent, the Mahi-Bodis have for over seven centuries suffered this. Weak protests have been made from time to time, and in 1874 the King of Burmah sent ambassadors to the Indian Government to negotiate for the restoration of the ancient temple and the establishment of Buddh-Gaya as the central shrine of the Buddhism. But the wheels of Government turn slowly, and the illustrious Mindoon Min died five years later without bringing to a consummation his most cherished wish. After his death the little fire of the enthusiasm flickered down and died and the Savite "mahant" still triumphs over pious pilgrims of the Buddhist faith. Hindu servants smoke "bhang" and "ganja" in the sacred precincts, and religious offerings are removed at once by menials.

Certain Americans, searching, like the Athenians of old, for something new and strange, have rediscovered this religion as it were and have become enthusiastic proselytes. The movement tends to spread and missionary endeavour is running high—new life, new energy, is waking the Dhamma from its lethargy. Abandoning Buddh-Gaya, efforts are now being made to regain Isipatana, where nearly twenty-five centuries ago Lord Buddha trained his sixty disciples, binding them teach to others—"the truth, the light, the way." At Isipatana it is proposed to build a monastery and a "vihara," to train young "samaneras" for Buddhist missionary work. It seems strange to see the slow patience and indolent contemolation, which form the basis of Buddhism in East, so rudely disturbed by these hustling Western disciples. The wave of revival is expected to reach its zenith in 1911, the 25th centenary of the Dhamma Cakka festival. A craze, a fashion, a passing whim, these and nothing more will the Buddist movement in the West. Change and quick life are its enemies, for there is a strong strain of the lotus-eater in the true Buddhist and he is incapable of sustained effort. It may be supposed that Western energy will soon tire of the slow acquisition of merit, and quite contemplation, but in the East which never changes Buddhism will live on, long after this wave of revival has passed away, and the present Maha-Bodi awakening will seem in later years like a little ripple on the placid surface of a stream.

THE death occurred at his residence near Aberdeen on Sunday, Nov. 8, of Colonel John Alexander Man Stuart, C.B., C.M.G. He served in various military and civil capacities in China, Formosa, Manchuria, the Soudan, Egypt, the West Indies, and West Africa. He was three times mentioned in despatches, and was Adjutant of the King's Bodyguard for Scotland. For his services with the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 as Boat Officer and Staff Officer, and afterwards as Commandant at Dal, he received the medal with clasp and the Khedive's Star. He received the thanks of the Egyptian Government and the 4th Class of the Osmanieh for his services as Aide-de-Camp to General Valentine Baker Pasha. He was present at the operations before Seochow and the siege and storming of Changchow, and he accompanied the Anglo-Chinese contingent in Colonel Gordon's Taiping Campaigns.

## MR. CARNEGIE'S PILLS FOR SOCIETY.

Mr Andrew Carnegie has just published a book called "Problems of To-day—Wealth, Labour, and Socialism." According to one reference book, Mr. Carnegie "made a fortune in Pittsburg, and returned to his native land with a fortune of £40,000,000, and an income of £2,000,000." This information is essential to the reader of Mr. Carnegie's book.

It may at once be said that Mr. Carnegie is far in advance in sympathetic outlook of many of the moneyed classes in this or any other country. He sees, and, better still, admits certain things which others must see, but do not admit. Thus:

"The unequal distribution of wealth lies at the root of the present Socialistic activity. This is no surprise to the writer. It was bound to force itself to the front, because, exhibiting extremes unknown before it has become one of the crying evils of our day.

"In the world's progress, scientific discoverers and mechanical inventors appeared and adapted the forces and materials of nature to the uses of man, followed by the commercial and industrial age in which we live, in which wealth has been produced as if by magic, and fallen largely to the captains of industry, greatly to their own surprise. Multi-millionaries, a new genus, have appeared, laden with fortunes of such magnitude as the past knew nothing of. The extremes in the distribution of wealth have never been so great as they are to-day although salaries and wages have never been so high. This has naturally attracted the attention of the wage-earners and others not deluged by the golden showers, and the 'Socialist's Budget' appears as one of the remedies proposed.

"In the 'Gospel of Wealth' (1889) the writer advocated graduated taxation upon estates at death of owners, saying:—

"'The growing disposition to tax more and more heavily large estates left at death is a cheering indication of the growth of a salutary change in public opinion. The State of Pennsylvania now takes—subject to some exceptions—one-tenth of the property left by its citizens. The Budget presented in the British Parliament the other day proposes to increase the death-duties; and, most significant of all, the new tax is to be graduated.

"'Of all forms of taxation this seems the wisest. Men who continue hoarding great sums all their lives, the proper use of which for public ends would work good to the community from which it chiefly came, should be made to feel that the community, in the form of the State, cannot thus be deprived of its proper share. By taxing estates heavily at death the State marks is condemnation of the selfish millionaire's unworthy life.'"

Mr. Carnegie even agrees with Mr. Snowden's (the Socialist, M.P.) Budget, which proposes that one half of a deceased millionaire's hoard should go to the State when the estate exceeds a million sterling."

"Mr. Snowden's protest against indirect taxation of commodities is also sound, because this favours the rich. One individual does not consume much more of these than another, while the ability of the rich to pay duties is infinitely greater than that of the masses."

Mr. Carnegie takes the case of two brothers, who each took farms, one in the centre of Manhatta. Island, and the other beyond the Harlem.

"The growth of New York City northwards soon makes the children of the younger millionaires, while those of the elder remain simple farmers in comfortable circumstances, but fortunate in this beyond their cousins, still of the class who have to perform some service to their fellows and thus earn a livelihood.

"Now, who or what made this difference in wealth? Not labour, not skill. No, nor superior ability, sagacity, nor enterprise, nor greater public service. The 'community' created the millionaire's wealth. While he slept it grew as fast as when he was awake. It would have arisen exactly as it did had he been on the Harlem and his brother on the Manhattan farm.

"The younger farmer, now a great property-holder, dies, and his children in due time pass away, each leaving millions, since the farm has become part of a great, city, and immense buildings upon it produce annual rents of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"When these children die, who have neither toiled nor spun, what canon of justice would be violated were the nation to step in and say that, since the aggregation of their fellow-men called 'the community' created the descendants' wealth, it is entitled to a large portion of it as they pass away?

"The community has refrained from exacting any part during their lives. The heirs have been allowed to enjoy it all, because although in their case the wealth was a purely communal growth, yet in other cases wealth often comes largely from individual effort and ability, and hence it is better for the community to allow such ability to remain in charge of fortune-making, because most likely to succeed, and in so doing develop our country's resources.

"It would be unwise to interfere with the working bees; better allow them to continue gathering honey during their lives. When they die, the nation should have a large portion of the honey remaining in the hives; it is immaterial at what date collection is made, so that it comes to the National Treasury at last."

There is very much in Mr. Carnegie's stimulating book which should receive attention. He if so masterly a man, and has a mind of such width of view, that we wish every employer couldbe induced to read the book.

There is a growing feeling against out-relief by way of libraries, which is associated with Mr. Carnegie's name. It is as offensive to some as out-relief from the Guardians. The community, if it desires a library, should be able to pay for it, and all social advance must tend to make that possible The problem involved is an acute one, and there will be much gain from an understanding of Mr Carnegie's point of view.

## A CONAN DOYLE STORY.

A story which Sir Conan Doyle is fond of telling about himself appears in the "Lady's Realm." It relates to a humorous mistake made by a Mother Superior of one of the big Irish convents, who had confused his name with that of Canon Doyle, the famous Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, whom she admired. Seeing the name Conan Doyle on a copy of "Micah Clark," the good Mother bought the book, thinking that it would do excellently to read aloud for the edification of the convent students. Even in the opening chapters the edification was not as apparent as she expected it to be, for the story told of love-making and of fighting, and it had an unmistakably worldly tone.

The consequence was that the novices were thrilled, while the older nuns were startled. "The dear Canon is preparing us for a miracle of grace," said the Mother Superior, in explanation; "the frivolous dirt and the fierce heretical warrior will be converted as the tale unfolds." Then someone perceived the mistake, and pointed out the name Conan instead of the word Canon. The Mother Superior, who was thoroughly interested in the story, was somewhat crestfallen; but she took the matter philosophically. "Oh, well," she said, "the book must be a good one, for I bought it from a pious bookseller. Now we have bought and paid for it, it would be wasteful were we not to read it to the end."

## THE "LONELY" KAISER.

### A Character Sketch of the German Emperor.

In view of the discussion caused by the publication of the Emperor's conversation with an English friend, writes a correspondent from Berlin, more than ordinary interest attaches to an article on the Emperor in his relation to his people, which attracted some attention even before the publication of the interview in the "Daily Telegraph." The article, which appears in a serious Munich periodical, the "Suddeutsche Monatshefte," is by Paul Busching, a Munich writer, and is noteworthy in that it sets forth in scholarly fashion views held in certain quarters of Germany, notably among Liberals and old Bismarckians, with regard to the Emperor William.

The writer declares that many Germans for twenty years have set their hopes on the Kaiser, but those hopes have not been and will scarcely now be fulfilled. The article develops the idea that the Emperor's failure to win his people's confidence is due to the fact that thousands of patriots do not understand him. The author does not deny that the Kaiser is indefatigably at pains to fill the gigantic responsiblity of his position. "But," he asks, "is it due to want of organisation that His Majesty's work often appears to us to be fruitless and vague, and we feel, 'Here action has been taken were things might have been well left alone, and here nothing has been done where a word or a stroke of the pen would have led the whole nation along with the Emperor?'"

Passing over the Emperor's relations to the Army, to literature, and to the fine arts, the author proceeds:—"We only want to say that in those questions which the Germans who take no interest in literature or art hold to be of vital importance, namely, economic, political, social, and educational questions, we think entirely differently from our Emperor; that his historical views are a riddle to us; that his views on social development seem obscure or contradictory; that his manner of expressing his opinion estranges even the most patient, who after two decades have not lost all hope." In the opinion of the writer, the key to the riddle lies in the circumstance that William II. is not in a position to give expression to his views and paralyses with words the effect of his deeds.

Examining the Emperor's foreign policy, the writer gives as the reason why the Kaiser is regarded not only by Germans but in all civilised lands differently from the way in which he desires to be regarded, his lack of understanding for other people's idiosyncracies, his tendency to judge every one by himself. "The Kaiser undoubtedly cherishes the wish that the German nation shall stand at the head of the council of nations. In picture and with word he has announced the mission of Teutonism. It is to be a mission of peace. One can almost hear the much-quoted phrase of the poet of that world which is to be headed by the German element. Teutonism is to be administered to foreign countries like medicine. They shall and must love Germany."

In conclusion, the writer says:—"Even in the shadow of the veneration for Bismarck the Emperor might have achieved a true popularity, something on the lines of the old Emperor's, but he himself broadened the shadow by so often remaining mute where word or glance would have reconciled and made good, by doing the opposite of what his people expected of him, and by not thinking it worth, while to adapt himself to the people of whom he was born. Despite all that attracts us in the healthy fiery temperament, the "Weltpolitische" sense, the technical genius of William II., despite the fact that the ideal family life at the Imperial Court touches the best chords in the German national character, the person of the Emperor does not draw near to us. He has long since felt it, and we know that he feels it deeply. With words of bitterness, he has confessed that a lord of a people of sixty millions suffers from loneliness.

## HOW TO AVOID RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

### The Case Against Coloured Signals.

Good colour vision under the present system is of vital importance to railway servants, and Professor George Stratton has just pointed out the dangers of coloured signals even after the colour-blind applicants for railway posts have been rejected. A simple white light is also dangerous, because often there are so many other white lights that may give rise to confusion, as has actually happened in some accidents. Even the normal eye is apt to confuse certain colours at night in fog, smoke or storm at a great distance or when burning low. Green when obscured by smoke is distinguished from white only with great difficulty and as to red, the ruby glass in general use so diminishes the illumination that under adverse atmospheric conditions it may be impossible to recognise a danger signal at a distance compatible with safe rail-roading.

In Professor Stratton's opinion the colour sense altogether is less dependable than the more "rugged" feeling for place and direction. The power to distinguish between rest and rapid movement of some conspicuous object would be the best to call upon in signalling. We are alive to slight quick movements in the field of view, and appeal is instinctively made to this deep and primal interest when the arms are waved or a lantern swung. Next to this, the simplest and least erring of our visual perceptions is of large differences like that between a vertical and a horizontal line, or one aslant. These rough and simple elements are precisely those used for the day signals of most block systems.

This principle, the Professor believes, could be applied to night signalling with even greater success, as it would be possible to use some self-luminous line of light that would appear sharp and unmistakable against the dark, and not be in danger of obscuration by a background of similar distinctness. The use of two moveable arms, each provided with a row of incandescent lights, is already in use in navies, and even with comparatively short lines of light their position is legible by the unaided eye at a considerable distance.

Signalling systems would be simplified, not complicated, by such a change, as the symbols would be the same as those now used by day. We should be freed from the treachery of the colour sense, the confusion of signals by smoke, fog, and so on, and would, above all, have a system by which danger would be indicated as clearly and unmistakably as safety. The symbols would be distinct from the usual lights of the window or the street, and thus remove another factor of insecurity. The comparative frequency of degrees of colour blindness incompatible with safe rail-roading, and the difficulty of their detection, are added reasons for the suggested change.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

**DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,**
*Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.*

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*Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.*

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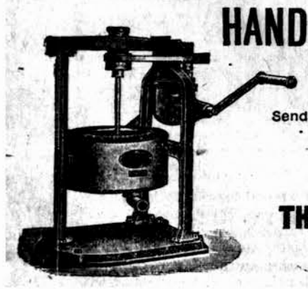

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# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE KURSONDAS JAIRAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvents have had no less than eight extensions of interim orders. Counsel said that his client had obtained a decree against the insolvents, and with a view to avoid the execution of the decree they had again come to the Court.

Mr. Kapadia said that the hearing had been fixed for February next.

His Lordship granted a month's extension of the interim order, and directed insolvents to serve all the notices to the creditors within that time.

RE RASHID ALLADINA AND CO.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied under section 36 of the Insolvency Act for the examination of a witness. Counsel said that the insolvents were rice and grain merchants, trading with Mauritius, the Reunion, and Calcutta. His Lordship granted the application.

RE MUSSO HASSUMBHOY VISRAM.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, who is a member of the Bar, applied for the usual interim order.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of Messrs. R. Batlivalla and Co., creditors, opposed the application.

Mr. Kapadia said that the affidavit was served on this client late on Tuesday evening, and that he had had no time to reply to it.

His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over for a week.

RE. RUNCHODDAS AMBALAL SHA.

Mr. Bhandarker, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted the usual interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE KUNJBEHARI RABINARAYEN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for one of the insolvents, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order against Bhagulal Guruprasad should not be set aside. Counsel said that six persons were adjudicated insolvents, but his client and two others were not partners in the firm of the insolvents, which traded under the name of Ballaji Shivprasad.

His Lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE RAJBHAI LAKMANJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted a rule "nisi" for the withdrawal of the petition.

RE BANSIDHAR SHIVPRASAD AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained three months' extension of the interim order.

RE FAZUL MUGJI ROWJI.

This insolvent, who was brought up from jail, appeared in person and applied for an interim order. There was no opposition, and His Lordship granted the application.

RE VITHALDAS MANEKLAL.

This insolvent appeared in person and was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

RE ABDUL KADAR ALIBHOY.

This insolvent was granted a month's extension of his interim order, which expired that day.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Nathu Miyaji Nadolia; Manilal Vithaldas Soni; Padma Nabha; Ananth Chandva; Jose Maria Pacheco; Shaikh Cassam Shaikh Dawood and another; Alimiya Dadamiya and another; Abdul Hussain Jafferji Dawoodi Borah; Abdul Karim Haji Ali Mahomed Halai; Ahmed Ibrahim Memon and Kanyalal Vallabhdas Purdeshi.

## RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of, in second appeal a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights. The parties in the case were, Daudji Ahmedbai, original plaintiff and appelant, and Bai Fatma and her father, original defendants and respondents. Mr. Raikes with Messrs. A. C. Coyaji and A. P. Mehta appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. Branson with Mr. R. R. Desai.

Plaintiff sued his wife, the first defendant, for an order that she should be ordered to come to his house and reside there and fulfill all the marital rights and for an injunction against her father restraining him from obstructing her from coming to his house and fulfilling the duties of a wife. The allegation of the plaintiff was that defendant No. 1 was married to him at Surat on the 27th November 1902; that he had deposited one ornament (Kanthi) with defendant No. 2 on the Sarbat day. The ornament was worth Rs. 800 and it was to be returned after the celebration of the marriage but it is not so returned; that it was settled that he should give his wife Meher worth Rs. 3,000 in the shape of ornaments and clothes; in lieu of that Meher he had given ornaments and clothes worth Rs. 3,350 to the defendant four days before the marriage. After the marriage defendant No. 1 came to his house and resided there for some time and fulfilled all the marital rights; afterwards she returned to her parents' house. Plaintiff then asked her to come back, but her father did not allow her to do so, saying that plaintiff had removed certain ornaments from the person of the 1st defendant. Defendant No. 1 contended that plaintiff had agreed before the marriage to give Meher worth Rs. 3,000 and to stay with her in Surat and if he did not live in Surat, he was to pay Rs. 25 per month for her maintenance; that he executed a Karar to that effect on the marriage day and she did not admit to have received articles worth Rs. 3,350 in consideration of the Meher.

The original suit was decided by the Additional Subordinate Judge of Surat, who awarded the claim with costs. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge, reversed the decree of the Court of firs instance and threw out the plaintiff's claim. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that there was in the agreement entered into a clear promise to keep Fatima in her native city and not to require her to live anywhere else. Such a contract, their Lordships remarked, was usual among Mahomedans and was valid under Muhamadan law. After reviewing the evidence in the case, their Lordships confirmed the decree of the first Appellate Court.

## SMALL CAUSES COURT.

### CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

AT the Small Causes Court, yerterday, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri disposed of the suit in which Mr. Thomas Green, travelling salesman of Messrs. Lipton and Co., sued Messrs. Lipton and Co. to recover Rs. 150 being the amount of damages sustained by him by reason of his alleged wrongful dismissal. Mr. Vaishnov, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. B. J. Dhondy, Pleader, was for Messrs. Lipton and Co., which was represented by its manager, Mr. McMeel.

The plaintiff's case was that on the 31st December, 1907, he was wrongfully dismissed by the defendant without notice, and he had thereby lost Rs. 150, which was his monthly salary.

The defence was that the plaintiff had been rightly dismissed for insubordination and gross misconduct and consequently one month's notice was not necessary. The plaintiff was asked by the defendant to attend office on the 30th December and on the following day the plaintiff's wife wrote to the defendant to state that her husband was not inclined to attend office on account of the defendants' shabby treatment of him. The plaintiff admitted having asked his wife to write this letter and also having written letters to the Directors of the Company in London that unless he was paid Rs. 150 he would file a suit and ruin the Company, and would publish reports in newspapers that would astonish the public and show how the so-called millionaire company treated their servants.

His Honour dismissed the suit holding that the plaintiff was rightly dismissed and that his letters showed that his conduct was overbearing and insolent.

## POLICE COURT.

### CREDULOUS PATHANS.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Nasrkhan Fatteh khan, a Pathan, with cheating about a dozen other Pathans and thereby receiving small sums of money from them. The accused falsely represented to these Pathans that he was authorised by his Highness the Nawab of Junagadh to engage the services of several Pathans to form part of his Highness' retinue when the Nawab proceeded to Mecca on a pilgrimage in a few days' time. The accused was convicted of the several charges and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment to an accumulated term of 27 months.

## DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT "ROHILLA."

The Hired Transport "Rohilla," Captain J. Smith, will sail to-day for Southampton via Aden. She conveys from Bombay the 1st Royal West Surrey Regiment to Aden and details to England, consisting of 57 officers, 18 ladies, 14 children, 15 warrant officers, 17 women, and 28 children; 1,245 non-commissioned officers, and men, 52 women, and 95 children, and 20 prisoners and insanes; and from Aden she carries 1st Bedford Regiment and details comprising 18 officers, 1 lady, 6 warrant officers, 1 woman, 702 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 women, and 4 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM BOMBAY TO ADEN AND ENGLAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Col F J Pink, R W Surrey | Lieut and Mrs E H Lancaster and child, I Army |
| Col H R Whitehead R A M C | Lieut E N A Hunter, R W Surrey |
| Col H D Therold, W Riding Regt | Lieut O R G Milman, R G A |
| Col and Mrs G R T Rundle, R F A | Lieut R F Lewis, R W Surrey |
| Lieut-Col and Mrs C G Nuthall, and daughter A V D | Lieut G N Dyer, R W Surrey |
| Lieut-Col and Mrs M J Serton, and daughter R A M C | Lieut G Kingking, R W Surrey |
| Lieut-Col and Mrs R H Ewart, and daughter I A | Lieut G W Maude, R W Surrey |
| Major E A Edgell, R E | Lieut P S Rostron, R H A |
| Major W J Mould, R A M C | Lieut B S A F Greville, I Army |
| Major W J F Glasgow, R W Surrey | Lieut J McCullough, R W Surrey |
| Major and Mrs R C Stephen, and child 14th Hussars | Lieut G Parnell |
| Major and Mrs W G Boyts and 3 children, R A M C | Lieut C B Priestley Dorset Regt |
| Major and Mrs R F A Durrant and 5 daughters R A M C | Lieut C Alexander, I army |
| Capt Edes, Tharpe, Bedford Regt | Lieut C H Dumbell, S Forester |
| Capt and Mrs G N B Foster, R Warwick Regt | Lieut G V Cornyn, I army |
| Capt C E Wilson, W Surrey Regt | Lieut F L Gore, I army |
| Capt D E Curme, R A M C | Lieut P Prince, Shrop L I |
| Capt J F Martin, R A M C | Lieut W B Fuller, R W Surrey |
| Capt A E McMasn, W Surrey Regt | Lieut G G Dunsterville, I army |
| Capt L C Dorman, Worcester Regt | Lieut F O Mackenzie, I army |
| Capt C E Koebel, W Surrey Regt | Lieut Liocster, Bedford Regt |
| Capt E S Wildon, Dorset Regt | Lieut Lindsell, I army |
| Capt H Cartwright, Northampton Regt | Lieut G J Giffard, R W Surrey |
| Capt R Rutherford, R A M C | Lieut R S Pringle, R W Surrey |
| Capt and Mrs L F Wylde and child, I Army | Lady Suptd A Bolser, Q A M N S I |
| Capt F J Garland, R A M C | N Sister Mills, Q A M N S I |
| Capt and Mrs G L Pepys, and infant I Army | N Sister, W A Tomkins, Q A M N S I |
| Capt G C D Kempson, East Lanc Regt | N Sister A Goadwyn, Q A M N S I |
| Capt P G Easton, I M S | N Sister Aldredge, Q A M N S I |
| Capt Hudson, R E | Wife of Lt Finch, R Scots Fus |
| Capt and Mrs B Cosgrove and 3 children Ord Dept | Widow of Col E F H McSwiney and daughter, I Army |
| Lieut W L Wayman, I Army | Wife of Capt T E Hulbert, I army |
| | Sister of Capt Gordon, Tucker, I M S |

FROM ADEN TO ENGLAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut Col and Mrs T E Fowle, Bedford Regt | Lieut M H Seymour |
| Major J E L Gibbs | Lieut C H Ker |
| Major, B B Rocke | Lieut C A K Cox |
| Capt C C Onslow | Lieut R J McCloughin |
| Capt E J Thorpe | Lieut P A K Townshend |
| Capt O F Stewart | Lieut N W Lowder |
| Capt J Leader | Lieut N Forde |
| Capt V P Druce | Capt and Mr A Thorpe |
| Lt Adjt J C Monteith | Capt C A Carr, R A M C |
| | Capt R R Hill, R G A |

THE marriage of Mr. E. W. Layard, of the Bank of Madras, with Miss Mabel Tothill, daughter of the late Dr. T. H. F. Tothill, will take place on the 26th inst. at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund.

## EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the dust raised over the Gujerathi and Voluntary English papers, the character of the Compulsory English paper seems to have been altogether lost sight of. At first sight the paper appears to outsiders to be a good one, but its real character can be realised only by those that ever had the privilege of examining answer papers. Till the year before last, the Paraphrase passage was an alternative to the Translation piece, and candidates naturally preferred the latter in that it saved them the trouble and time of first understanding the passage and then paraphrasing it. But since last year paraphrase has been made compulsory and thus students educated in the Xavier's and similar Institutions, where paraphrase is taught instead of translation, possess a decided advantage over students from other schools where veracular is the medium of instruction, and translation is taught in place of paraphrase. That is, however a difficulty which was experienced by the Matrie candidates of last year also, and the schools that still follow the old system of translation will have to thank themselves if they have not yet been able to adapt themselves to the new condition of things. But there are other matters in respect of this year's Compulsory English paper to which I would respectfully invite the attention of University authorities. Last year the paraphrase passage carried 35 marks but the number this year has been raised to 40, and the passages are two in number,—one a poetical passage of 19 lines, and the other a prose passage of 9 long lines. To put the matter plainly, the essay monopolises 40, paraphrase 40, and 10 are reserved for neat handwriting. Thus out of a total of 150 marks only 60 are set apart for other questions. To add to the difficulty, there is one question carrying 12 marks, which I quote in full:—

"4. Correct and punctuate:—

As I was reflecting the fact that I have not seen my friend the phisician since two months I became aware at a traveler on a bycycle with a white hat which was approching by an unparaleled velosity it turned to be the very man to whom my thought had been engaged pitching with his voice into a high key he told that we meet at the nick of the moment for that he is at the point of paying my visit leaping out from his sadle we shook our hands and the oportunity was availed by us both for inquiring at how your family-members are and seeing at the beautiful senerics."

The University Authorities will be very well able to understand whether this question is one which, apart from its length, Matriculation candidates can be expected to solve satisfactorily. The examiners should be requested to inform the authorities as to how many of the candidates could answer this question to their satisfaction. There is one more point, and I have done. Till last year the English examiners had been kind enough from year to year to set 2 or 3 subjects for essay, out of which the candidate could select any. But this year only one subject is given and that, too, such a quaint one as "Which of the too is worse off, a blind man or deaf-and-dumb man?"

Under such circumstances it is not difficult to foresee the results of the Matriculation, unless the Examiners and University Authorities take a more lenient view. In the interests of the poor candidates, I can only appeal to them to be liberal and pass such of these as obtain 40 marks even.—Yours, &c.,

FAIRNESS.

### II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now as the B. A. Examination is over after a crushing toil of whole consecutive five days, I hope, Sir, you will not grudge me a little space in one of the corners of your paper for raising a voice to alleviate the miseries of the future B. A. students. The B. A. Examination lasts for whole consecutive five days with the result that students are reduced to the verge of exhaustion at the end of the third day, and it is with the utmost difficulty that they can make a shift to pass away the remaining two days. I am, Sir, speaking within compass when I say that you would see on the fourth day many a feverish student with a bottle of mixture about him to enable him to keep up till this crushing ordeal is over. As I have learnt, Sir, no examination—not even the learned and scholary M.A. and M.D. examinations—lasts for whole consecutive five days, and as the B.A. student has to go through two years' course before he can appear for his B.A. examination, the Bombay University would confer a great boon on the students in general by holding two examinations—one at the end of the junior year, the other or the final B.A. examination at the end of the senior year. I believe, Sir, this innovation will be hailed with great alacrity by the B.A. students as it seems to be the only way to free them from the crushing ordeal of five days and to diminish the heavy burden of a voluminous course hanging on their shoulders.

I tremble, Sir, when I think of those pale haggard faces I saw the other day loitering about the mandap in search of shade. I tremble when I remember some of my friends, otherwise robust and healthy, with their eyes dim and sunk with hard study, patiently awaiting in the scorching heat of the burning Indian sun those dreaded papers that are to seal their fate for better or for worse: Still more do I tremble when I remember that I myself had to go through the same, wretched, laborious, crushing ordeal last year.—Yours, etc.

R. P. G.

Bombay December 2.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st Nov. on 1,773·77 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated). | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 1,58,000 89 | 2,00,000 113 | 7,000 4 | 3,65,000 206 |
| Or per mile of Railway | | | | |
| For previous 20 weeks of half-year | 31,82,822 | 33,50,843 | 1,26,992 | 66,60,657 |
| Total for 21 weeks | 33,40,822 | 37,50,843 | 1,33,992 | 72,25,657 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding Week of previous year. | 2,31,271 131 | 2,59,103 146 | 3,908 2 | 4,93,282 279 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | | | | |
| Total to corresp date do. | 37 29,314 | 38,88,584 | 1,38,463 | 87,54,361 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,28,582
Do to date ..... " 25,28,704

### NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st Nov. on 138·56 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated). | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 2,000 14 | 1,502 11 | 30 ... | 3,530 25 |
| Or per mile of Railway | | | | |
| For previous 20 weeks of half-year | 49,227 | 20,708 | 691 | 90,626 |
| Total for 21 weeks | 51,227 | 22,208 | 721 | 94,156 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding Week of previous year | 1,955 18 | 1,532 15 | 39 ... | 3,526 33 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | | | | |
| Total to corresp date do. | 36,363 | 21,956 | 925 | 59,344 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 194
Do. to date ..... Rs. 31,812

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s. s. "Arabia," Dec. 4.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia," Captain T. Leigh which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, from London brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Newton, Mr A B G and Mrs
John, Sir H and Lady
Watson, Mrs
Muirhead, Mrs and Miss
holiam, Mrs E
Seymour, Mr C and Mrs
Rettie, Maj and Mrs
Sadlier, Mrs and child
Lhort, Mr J and Mrs
Fenton, Mr D A and Mrs
Lane, Col D T and Mrs and 2 infants
Campbell, Mr J Mrs and infant
Hewson, Mrs G
Hill, Mr C P and Mrs
Jameson, Miss
Hill, Miss
Hill, Miss E N
Gaddum, Mr S
Corne, Mr F W and Mrs
Glanville, Miss
Rogers, Miss F A
Butcher, Miss A
Mains, Mr R
Nesomen, Mrs C G
Clementis, Smith, Miss
MacLeod, Mr C B
Anthony, Miss
Smyth, Mr H A
Wallsi, Mr F L Mrs and child
Gray, Mr W O
Arnett, Mr H
Wray, (Miss) Dr F
Thuckwell, Mr L
Gell, Mr N and Mrs
Fascoe, Mr E T
Platt, Mr John, Mrs and Miss
Mayes, Miss E L
Collins, Mrs J A
Redington, Miss E
Watts, Mrs L J and infant
Macdonald, Mr J B Mrs and 2 infants
Barsley, Mrs H and 2 children
Murray, Mr G W Mrs and 2 infants
Baker, Miss E F
Strutt, Miss E P S
Crawford, Mrs Leslie
Crawford, 2 Misses
Crawford, Mr Leslie
Marriott, Mr A E
Burkhard, Mrs M T
Drange, Miss Elsie
Harder, Miss Ena
Embleton, Mr F Mrs and infant
Cameron, Mrs W L
Malbusand Mr H Mrs and child
Ekins, Mr A K and Mrs
Warren, Mr F G
West, Mrs A
Miller, Miss C B
Steward, Miss
Marriott, Mrs A E
Ward, Mr J C
Jones, Dr and Mrs
Alexander, Rev W B and Mrs
Linger, Miss C
Mercer, Mr John and Mrs
Gray, Mrs F W B
Day, Capt D A L and Mrs
Soutar, Mr E
Bhatt, Mr P J
Baker, Maj C M
Oehme, Mr C S
Spackman, Mrs
Lawton, Miss
Dempsey, Mr J
Angels, Mrs E C and Miss
Frye, Mr G E
Stevens, Miss J C
Cole, Mr G
Ferguson, Mr R H
Dennis, Mr H A
Baker, Mrs C N and 3 children
Nuttall, Mr G
Seward, Mr T R
Daniels, Mr J V
Cole, Mr G S C
Firth, Mr D
Payne, Mrs and child
D'Arcy, Miss
Bancroft, Miss M C
Diver, Miss M
Bolgemaun, Miss
Carmichael, Mr J
Scornfield, Mr W
Langrick, Mr R
Cavluttish, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Dmanye, Maj H H and Mrs
Balvington, Mr S and Mrs
Nicholson, Mr E F
Prevast, Mr F A and Mrs
Oakeshott, Mr E P
Oakeshott, Mr P G
Caspersy, Mr E P
Stuart, Mr J W
Sanday, Mr S and Mrs
Demetriade, Mr S C
Demetriade, Mr C C
Ralli, Mrs S
Redsdale, Dr
Macaulay, Mr R N
Pickford, Mr G
Ogilvy, Miss
Castle, Mrs A A
Scaramanja, Mrs J
Hinds, Mr A and Mrs
Sharpen, Mr J
Sharpen, Miss J F
Dane, Mr J M
Edgell, Mr and Mrs
Grossman, Mr A and Mrs
Trafford, Mr F
Ashton, Mr R P
Printer, Mrs N H
Baldwin, Mr C
Leave, Mr E R
Daff, Mr B O and Mrs
Euler, Mr K
West, Miss G L
Cargell, Mr and Mrs
Kellner, Mrs P E
Bradsley, Miss J B
Lye, Mr R C
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Ogg, Maj G P and Mrs
Martin, Mr E S and Mrs
Sloman, Maj H S
Warrender, Lady M
Lermit, Rev L R H and Mrs
Overbery, Mr. J S
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Dunbar, Mrs J M C J
Walker, Miss
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Paterson, Mrs J
Bridson, Miss L
Vlasto, Miss
Butler, Mr E
Hines, Mr F A
Bismoth, Mr T
Ashby, Mr and Miss
Ashby, Miss
Wolkins, Lt-Col L G
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Romilly, Mrs H
May, Miss C
Sullen, Mr A E E
Nobert, Mr and Mrs J C
Kitchen, Mr and Mrs A J W
Eager, Mr A
Knolys, Capt and Mrs R W E
Reilly, Col D C
Reilly, Mrs
Patterson, Miss E
Coulthard, Mr Thos
Jaibon, Mr and Mrs C
Williamson, Mr H
Lomas, Miss
Bilgrami, Mr L H
Lee, Capt and Mrs G M
Goodoll, Mr and Mrs H C A
Steen, Mr A and two sons
Tannahill, Col
Benjamin, Mr S
Benjamin, Mrs and Miss
Schildren, Mr
Robinson, Mr and Mrs J H
Thevaites, Mr B
Maclean, Mr A F
Hughes, Mr J F
Sinclair, Mr J J
Murray, Mrs M R
Hannay, Mr
Innes, Mrs A
Innes, Miss
Allen, Mr W L
Hunter, Maj G Y C
Misten, Mr P P
LePatooriel, Mr B
LePatooriel, Mrs
Buchanan, Mr J G
Richardson, Mr C T
Murray, Mr R
Beer, Mr Edwin and Mrs
James, Mrs R R
Davis, Mr P
Davis, Miss R
Hilliard, Mrs H W
Hilliard, Miss
Rogers, Mr W S
Martin, Miss B
Verety, Mr Geo
DeMadre Count, J and Valet
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Tod, Mr A M
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Xenos, Mr D
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Pell, Mr C C
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Lorrilard, Mr G
Whipole, Capt
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Cayle, Mrs C, child and 2 infants
Morgan, Miss K
Butlin, Miss
Hurford, Mr W H
Rose, Mr and Mrs W C
Turney, Mr and Mrs H J and infant
Davidson, Miss
Rathray, Mrs C
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Elmore, Mr F
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Cobbold, Miss
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Langston, Major F A
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Price, Dr Maurice
Richardson, Mr T W
Broadway, Miss
Broadway, Mr
Pilling, Mr H
Macpherson, Mr
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Elphinstone, Miss
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Hager, Mr

FOR YOKOHAMA.

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Landale, Miss B C
Cowdrey, Mr A J

FOR SYDNEY.

Kent, Mr and Mrs A Barteaughi, Ms E Barton

## HIGH COURT.—DEC. 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Consent Decree.

812-08 Nanu H and Co Kashinath Ganpatrao vs Gitabai and another Little and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M.

106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalloobhoy Wadia G and Co part heard.

622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairu Thakurdas and Co.

298-07 Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chamsey Parbat Captain and V. Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansy Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

738-07 Raghavaya B and N. Hirji Lilakhar and anothers vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji, and another Khunderao D and M.

151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.

50-08 Payne and Co Dewa Tulla vs Raichand Khasal and others Tyabji D and Co.

941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjisbhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co

724-06 Wadia G and Co Jivibai widow vs Goredhandas Bhimji and others Little and Co.

500-07 Hiralal and Co Edulji Cowasji Plumber vs Hirabai Kanga and S.

719-07 Khunderao L and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

6-07 S A Tyabji Mahomedally alias Mahomedbhai Hussomally vs R M Jeewanji and Co Makurdas and Co part heard.

69-08 Mulla and M Keshavji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji C P D'Cunha part heard.

932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal and others Edgelow G W and Co. S M B & Co.

137-08 Dinshaw and D Mahomed Addul Kudas vs Mulji Bros and Jumarie Tyabji D and Co for postponement.

765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rattonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.

545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Ld Mansukhlal J and H.

423-06 Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady Ardeshir H D and Co.

338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabibi widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed Ismail Muhamtisby Ardesher H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

5-08 S J Jindah Blns Pais vs Maria Pais Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

435-08 C P D Cunha Abdool Rehman Ibrahim vs Adam Tyeb Matubhoy J and M.

568-08 In person Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Ragoba Javeri M B Chothia Nanu H and Co part heard.

552-07 Ardeshir H D and Co. Jamnadas Vijbhuandas vs Vasantrao Mahhavrao and others Khunderao L and M Bicknell M and R J G and B Payne and Co.

561-08 Bhaisanker K and G Hormusji Maceckji Mehta vs Arthur N Templeton Edgelow G W and Co.

42-07 Khunderao L and M Sittabai widow and others vs Mathurabai widow Bicknell M and R.

631-08 Mirza M and M Goolam bin Hassam vs Ahmed Karim Mahomed and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

114-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakh

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1908.

## MR. GOKHALE AND BENGAL.

MR. GOKHALE'S speech at the New Reform Club was manufactured for local consumption and the speaker's demands on behalf of India were based on the principle adopted by the itinerant vendor of curios who asks ten rupees in the hope of eventually receiving one. Great extensions of the participation of Indians in the public services and administration, the modification of the partition of Bengal, an amnesty for political prisoners in the Presidency and wide reforms—that is the sum total of his demand as the price of the discontinuance of anti-English feeling. Mr. Mackarness seemed to have been surprised at Mr. Gokhale's moderation, for in the House of Commons next day he put a series of questions to the Premier as to what were the remedial measures contemplated by the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Asquith's reply went no further than his statement of a week earlier. The measures will be set forth in a Bill which will be discussed in Parliament next session—after India has considered and made representations on the proposals. What the concessions will be was intimated in the King's message—an extension of the elective principle and the establishment of Advisory Councils. And if Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Mackarness and their friends imagine the former gentleman's demands will be conceded, they are doomed to disappointment. No one would be more surprised than Mr. Gokhale himself if Government gave way a single inch in regard to Partition, and we imagine Government would lose what respect Mr. Gokhale has for it if it were guilty of anything so criminally foolish as to liberate the minions of anarchism whose offences they would fain have regarded no political misdemeanour. The next three years will undoubtedly determine the character of Anglo-Indian relations, but they will be less instead of more friendly if any such weakness as Mr. Gokhale professes a hope for were shown for a moment. That fact penetrated the understandings of the Bengal authorities somewhat slowly, or we should not have had that part of the country in the terrible condition which now disgraces it.

Mr. Gokhale, it is true, is a young man, but he owes his present position to English education and gained his status after serving as a Professor and subsequently Principal of the Fergusson College at Poona. He might have done much to improve the relations of English and Indians had he chosen to stay in his native country and shewn to his countrymen what England had done for them and him. But naturally loquacious and fond of platform oratory, once having tasted the sweets of popularity as a political speaker in England, he could not resist the temptation to return and harangue his Radical friends and acquaintances on the reform proposals of Lord Minto's Government. He has degenerated from an educationist to a demagogue, and though ostensibly a Moderate has become no less extravagant in his demands than the Extremist, but that he would agitate "in a religious spirit." He professes himself anxious to assist Government, and in his presidential address at the Benares session of Congress, declared that the temper of the people called for the exercise of wise and statesmanlike conciliation on the part of those who are in authority if further estrangement between the rulers and the ruled was to be prevented. He owned that a special responsibility rested on his countrymen to see to it that the immediate task which confronted Lord Minto was not made more difficult than it now was. The difficulties of the situation were, he added, "not of Lord Minto's creating and he had a right to expect the co-operation of both the officials and the public in his endeavours to terminate a state of tension which had already produced deplorable results and which could not be prolonged without serious detriment to the best interests of the country."

From one who professed such a commendable creed we might have anticipated more helpful arguments than those Mr. Gokhale appears to have made use of in his speech at the New Reform Club; but the atmosphere of that institution is not conducive to moderation and orators declaim there with greater freedom than they would on most other platforms. Surely Mr. Gokhale's experiences, at the Fergusson College for example, must have taught him that great extensions of the participation in the public services and the administration are impracticable. Some extension is possible perhaps, but that extension must be made in the most careful and gradual manner. Mr. Gokhale knows that, if any one does. He is aware, too, that to describe the situation in India as most serious is an exaggeration in terms, and he cannot but be aware that no great change within the next three years would be consistent with good government. It was only the other day that he declared "the goal of Congress to be that India should be governed in the interests of the Indians themselves, and that, in the course of time, a form of government should be attained in this country similar to what exists in the self-governing colonies of the British Empire." In the course of time! When Mr. Gokhale said that, he did not mean within three years or within thirty. It appears therefore that he has abandoned his claim to be considered a scholar and a deep thinker and must be regarded as a champion of Bengal and Bengali "political offenders." This falling off is a matter for regret. "For better for worse," he once said, "our destinies are now linked with those of England and the Congress freely recognises that whatever advance we seek must be within the Empire itself." What a pity therefore he did not remain here and endeavour to re-impress this truth upon those of his countrymen who have made the situation, in his own words, so serious. Would it not have been more profitable than stumping England and talking the arrant nonsense which is attributed to him about the pacification of Bengal? If Bengal had her dues she would be debarred from participation in the reforms foreshadowed in Mr. Asquith's reply. What is wanted in Bengal for some time to come is a strong hand, and a strong hand only. If there is the slightest display of weakness or uncalled-for clemency the situation will rapidly become more serious than Mr. Gokhale says it now is.

CHANGES IN HUNGARY.

IT is curious that the long-waited-for Hungarian Franchise Reform Bill should only have made its appearance at a time when the other more important international matter is afoot, for each is likely to be affected by the other. Hungary contains such a multitude of races that it is easily understandable that Count Andrassy, the Hungarian Home Secretary, has had considerable difficulty in drafting the Bill. His theory is one which is of the greatest interest in times when universal franchise for the unfit is the loudest cry heard. At present the proposition of voters in Hungary is only 6·6 per cent. of the total population, and to jump from this to a universal suffrage would necessarily court disaster. Universal suffrage, however, is not likely to be granted. Count Andrassy holds that the right to vote, or in other words to govern the country, is not the birthright of the individual but the right or privilege earned by the cultured classes. He goes even further than this, taking as the premise of his argument that the rule of the masses entails more harm than good for personal liberty and for the State, and if he has been studying the antics of Labour members and Socialists in the House of Commons over the unemployed question he should have little difficulty in cloaking his argument with strong facts. The new Bill has an educational basis demanding ability to read and write. This is not a very severe test, but it is of greater importance than appears because of local conditions. It is to the Magyars that the country owes its constitutional existence and the absence of even so simple a test as that indicated would put the illiterate in a too strong position.

The Bill contains several other groups of qualifications, including one which grants a vote to persons who are at least thirty-two years of age, have performed their military service and who have at least three children. Of some minor intricacies in the Bill we will take no account, but attention may well be drawn to a distinct difficulty which has arisen. Under the old system there was the strangely large number of a million and a quarter analphabets entitled to vote, and as the Bill is an attempt to improve as well as widen the scope of voters it seemed almost necessary to do this body an injustice, but a loophole has been found in indirect voting, the existing analphabet voters being given one vote for every ten, the direct voter being chosen by them. It is doubtful, however, whether such an arrangement will be received with approbation by the body affected. Count Andrassy proposes to rearrange these parliamentary districts, starting from the standpoint that in defining constituencies consideration must be shown to culture and material prosperity. Some towns which have hitherto not been very liberally treated will be given a greater representation, but at the same time it is said that the Minister does not desire to unduly repress districts more backward in culture and prosperity. But there will be scarcely any difference in the number of votes in the Magyar and non-Magyar districts. Andrassy's contention is that if this new formation of districts proves advantageous to the Magyars, it will mean that their supremacy is not kept up by artificial means, but is the natural outcome of higher culture and greater prosperity.

THE MACFADYEN FAILURE.

UNDER date the 28th ultimo, Reuter announced that the Estate of the late Mr. P. Macfadyen will pay twenty shillings in the pound, so that it would appear that that unfortunate gentleman was not a bankrupt at the time of his death, the circumstances connected with which were of a peculiarly sad character. And if the information as to that proportion of payment—practically, full payment—is correct, then it follows that the firm of Arbuthnot and Co., who were most probably the largest creditors—and of which the late Mr. Macfadyen was, we think, declared to be a partner—will recover the whole, or a considerable portion, of the deficit connected with their insolvency; and therefore the creditors of the Insolvent Estate of Arbuthnot and Co. will benefit to the fullest, or at least to an appreciable, extent. In fact, if the impression that exists be correct, that the suspension of P. Macfadyen and Co. brought about the insolvency of Arbuthnot and Co., it becomes obvious that the apprehensions as to the financial condition of the former firm which resulted in its collapse and the consequent effect on the latter firm were absolutely unjustified; for it is apparent that a temporary or passing congestion in finance was construed immaturely and hastily, and that the disaster which resulted would have been averted if calm deliberation and reflection had prevailed. If our remarks correctly represent the facts, the disaster that has taken place is even more to be deplored than it has been as well as the pitiable results that followed in its wake—even to the trial and conviction of Sir George Arbuthnot, who held such a high position as one of the survivors—if not the last—of the old East India firms which played so conspicuous and important a part in the commerce and trade of the Indian Empire. We cannot imagine anything sadder than the story of the Macfadyen-Arbuthnot disaster; and our warmest sympathies are with both the families. The result on their feelings we can only imagine; and even though all the restitution that is possible may be made, nothing can alter the fact that, while the career of one of the partners terminated in an untimely death under the most painful circumstances, that of the other has practically closed with the brand of a felon, though, as would now appear, he was most probably,—if not, certainly,—innocent. The former occurence is, however, beyond all restitution or remedy, but the latter is not; and we hope that with this new light thrown on the situation by the solvency, instead of bankruptcy, of the late Mr. Macfadyen, it will be possible to bring the conviction of Sir George Arbuthnot under review, and not only to release but to acquit him, so that his character may be rehabilitated and restored to him with the halo of respectability and status that have always adorned his name and being, in which hope we feel that we are echoing public feeling—unanimous and sincere.

THE Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter has been selected to succeed Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey as Sheriff of Bombay.

THE Viceroy presents new colours to the 17th Infantry at Barrackpore next Sunday week.

DAMAGE by fire to the extent of over three lakhs of rupees was done at the Strand Bank Press, Calcutta, on the 1st instant.

THE Gun and Shell Factory at Calcutta re-opened on the 30th ultimo, but most of the operatives are still on strike.

THE trial of the Editors of the "Vishavath" and others at Kolhapur has been postponed to the 11th January.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Madras has been pleased to re-nominate the Hon'ble the Rajah of Kurupam to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

SPEAKING at a Durbar at Nagpur on the 30th ultimo, the Chief Commissioner said that Government would not tolerate any outburst of feeling of a seditious character.

IN the Coroner's inquest on the 1st instant, on the death of the late Sub-Inspector Bannerjee, the Jury returned a verdict of murder against persons unknown.

THE "Pioneer" hears from the North-West Frontier, that rifles are once more pouring in from the Persian Gulf and prices are rapidly dropping.

A CONFERENCE meets at Dacca at the end of the present month to discuss the question of improving the system of Mahomedan education in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

MR. O'CONNOR, Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, acts as Deputy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, temporarily, Captain R. F. Anderson acting for Mr. O'Connor.

# OUR BERLIN LETTER.

## THE OCCUPATION OF AZERBIJAN.

## German Engines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, NOVEMBER 13.

The negotiations between the Great Powers, concerning recent complications in the Balkans, have as yet hardly led to any tangible result with regard to the countries concerned, but have not failed to affect another question, having no apparent connection either with the annexation of Bosnia and Hersogovina, or with the independence of Bulgaria,—the Persian question. We learn by telegram that Russian troops have crossed Persia's north-eastern frontier, with the object of holding the Province of Azerbijan in temporary occupation. With this step Russia's Persian policy has made a decided forward movement. One is justified in assuming that this act is the result, and perhaps the only result, of the conference held recently between the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Iswolsky, and his English colleague, Sir Eward Grey. Of course the two Powers had already defined their spheres of influence in the Anglo-Russian Agreement concerning Persia. But it is a long step from defining spheres of influence to conceding the right of military occupation, and the latter was never in question. In the meeting of the two sovereigns of England and Russia at Reval, to which far too much importance was attached in many quarters, certain diplomatists saw, "a final settlement of the Persian question," meaning in less diplomatic language, the partition of Persia and the loss of independence for that unhappy country. Those participating in the conference most emphatically informed the world that the integrity of Persia would be maintained. In the conflict between the Shah's party and the Constitutional Party, the part played by the Russian colonel of Cossacks and the Russian Ambassador, Von Hartwig, as supporters of the reactionary Shah, on the one side, and by the English Embassy as a place of refuge for the hunted down Parliamentarians and others striving for freedom, on the other, showed that complete unity of opinion with regard to Persia did not exist between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg. Then followed the well-known scenes of murder and bloodshed, which fixed the eyes of the civilised world on that unhappy country, where a young and gallant band of patriots fighting for freedom met a sanguinary fate before the very eyes of helpless Europe. Whereas victory lay with the reactionary party in Teheran, in the provinces, notably in Azerbijan and its capital, Tabriz, the progressive party seemed to be in the ascendancy and to be steadily gaining ground. Finally the conflict between Shah and people concentrated itself in Tabriz; numerous collisions took place, but without decisive result. And now we learn that Russian troops have marched into Azerbijan, which means that the movement is doomed, for the advent of the Russians will soon put an end to all resistance. As matters stand at present, the arrival of Russian soldiers means a victory for the Shah though of course at the expense of the integrity of his country, and probably, in the long run of his throne. The liberal party in Persia has protested to the Cabinet of the neutral Powers, both by way of telegrams and meetings, against the presence of the Russian force. But the appeal is likely to remain unanswered In the "name of civilisation," a people fighting for its freedom is being done to death.

It may safely be asserted that had it not been for the crisis in the Balkans, the Persian question would never have come to the fore. It is England's policy to secure the friendship of both Russia and Turkey. It cannot therefore consent to Russia indemnifying herself at the cost of Turkey. Russia, however, insists on compensation. On the look out for this, her thoughts turned to unhappy Persia Here there was an opportunity for the English statesmen to do Russia a good turn without losing Turkey's friendship, although the latter country is not entirely unaffected by the action of Russia Sunnitic Musselmans from 80 per cent. of the population of Azerbijan; these tribes are considered by the Ottoman Government as Turkish subjects; for these Mohamedans, the Russian troops are less desirable neighbours on the border than the Persians, and the Turks are likely to give but little credence to the alleged provisional nature of this occupation.

The manner in which the Balkan question has thus become entangled with the fate of Persia shows how complicated is the condition of modern politics how one link in the chain is indirectly joined to all others, and that, though the beginning of a movement may be clear, nobody can foresee where it may lead.

GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES FOR ABROAD.

Although the first ten months of the year point to a decrease in German exports, in keeping with the existing universal trade depression, a remarkable increase in the number of German locomotives exported has to be noted. This development, which has been a steady one for years past, shows a phenomenal increase for the current year. Most remarkable, perhaps, is the sudden increase in the number of locomotives exported to France. From 16,922 double centners, (about 1,481 tons) the sales have risen this year to 98,670 double centners, (some 8,633 tons) showing an increased value of at least nine million marks. Latterly more than 300 locomotives have been constructed in Germany for French railway companies. The number of German engines exported to Italy shows the same satisfactory development. Already the year 1906-7 showed an increase from 11·8 to 13·1 millions of marks in value; the figures for the present unfinished year already exceed the totals of its predecessor. Japan, too, continues to import German locomotives in ever-increasing numbers, and the still unsettled tariff dispute between Germany and Canada has not prevented the latter country from ordering from us lately

There is every reason to believe that this increase will prove a lasting one. Up to the present nearly all orders have been confined to quadruple expansion engines of the kind built in other countries for years past. All the engines with which we have supplied France have been of this pattern, Germany's chief superiority in the construction of locomotives lies, however, in the domain of the superheated steam engine. These locomotives, which thanks to the genius and preseverance of a German engineer, have so quickly reached a stage of perfection, are, it is conceded on all sides, much lighter and cheaper than the finest makes of quadruple expansion engine, at the same time having an equal working capacity. It has also been proved on the Prussian railways that they burn considerably less coal. The authorities of the state railways are, consequently, intending to introduce superheated steam engines for their goods trains. For this reason it seems strange that the foreign buyers show such little interest in this type of engine; however, Italy has has made a beginning with 5 superheated locomotives. The reason must be sought for in the conservatism of engineers, when it is a question of purchasing expensive machinery. In Germany the same difficulty was experienced in surmounting the prejudice of the experts. It can, however, only be a question of time before all centuries' adopt his superior type. Next comes the wider experience of German engine constructors in this direction, which is almost sure to lead to an increased export. The final decisive struggle for supremacy in railway traction power will lie between electricity and this improved steam system. The importance of the steady orders received for German locomotives from different countries may be recognised from the fact that Japan has an accredited representative in Germany, whose duty it is to take over the engines ordered. As it is impossible to keep exactly in touch, from such a remote distance, with all detailed improvements in locomotive construction, this official is supplied with a far-reaching power of attorney, enabling him to accept delivery in goods, even when differing from the sample machine. The principal orders of the Japanese state railways come to Berlin, Hanover, Cassel, and as far as engines of the Abbt system are concerned, to Esslingen. This gives us an idea of how widely spread is the German locomotive construction industry, extending as it does over middle, east and south Germany. There is no lack of competition, but to keep this within reasonable bounds the Union of German Engine Exporters has been founded, which, through its general secretary, watches over the common interests of this industry and, by means of information supplied from various members of the Union, is able to approximately judge the requirements of the foreign markets. The expenses of this organisation are small in proportion to its utility; it specially serves to promote a feeling of comradeship among the heads of competing firms. Special importance is attached to the careful packing of the separate parts of the engines for abroad; directions, too, must be of the clearest. In this manner foreign operatives, even in the most remote countries, have always been enabled to put German machins together without difficulty.

MUSIC.

The musical season has begun and has reached almost immediately that degree of intensity which is so characteristic of Berlin musical life. The new season introduces some fresh features. Felix Weingartner, for many years the conductor of the Symphony concerts of the Royal Orchestra has retired from the Berlin concert platform, and Rickard Strauss, to whom a fresh honour has been paid by conferring on him the title of general musical director, has been chosen as his successor. It was to some extent doubtful how the concert-going public would accept this change: for Weingartner was not only popular as an excellent conductor, but had much in his favour, both as regards personal appearance and social accomplishments, which endeared him to the hearts of the ladies. Strauss, gauche and awkward, could not by the utmost stretch of the imagination be called either an elegant or handsome man, nevertheless his debut passed off successfully; the delicacy and fidelity with which he interpreted Bach and Beethoven soon had public on his side. Without a doubt Strauss is quite equal to Weingartner in the matter of execution. There may be a certain compelling sweetness about Weingartner's work; nevertheless Strauss is his superior both in soul and originality. The other day when he conducted his own symphony "The Eulenspiegel", it proved a veritable feast of originality, humour, and mirth. The great Berlin Symphony Orchestra, the Philharmonic, opened its season with a superb concert in which Nikisch gave a masterly rendering of Brahms and Beethoven, both as to purity of tone and decision. At the same concert Frau Julia Culp gave further proof that she is in the front rank of our platform singers. In her we encounter that rare combination a perfectly trained rich, soft, alto voice, a wide compass, together with imaginative power and purity of expression. The second Philharmonic concert suffered from badly selected programme. The soloist of the evening was Herr Marteau, Joseph Joachim's successor. It is on easy matter to follow in the steps of a man like Joachim, and it is no wonder if, to certain sections of the public, he proved somewhat of a disappointment. As a master of the violin he stands not only on a par with the dead master, but is even his superior, and is in no way his inferior in his love of the classical literature of his instrument: the artistic sentiment expressed in his playing will always prove captivating. But that which Joachim possessed was something uniquely his own; that rare combination of the noblest simplicity with deep and vibrating warmth. Marteau's playing is so classic that it sometimes seems lacking in animation and character.

Much interest is centered in a new attempt to supply Berlin with a new Symphony Orchestra of the first rank. It is the young musical director, Herr Fried, who is responsible for this undertaking; under his leadership he will have the Mozart Orchestra. If anyone be equal to the task it is Fried who is a conductor of character, and thoroughly understands how to control and combine a great orchestra. The new Fried Symphony concerts are to take place once a week with the assistance of first class soloists. So far they have met with considerable success. It will be only possible to express a final opinion about the undertaking when Herr Fried has had a whole season in which to get his Orchestra into perfect form. The final artistic success of the concerts depends on whether Fried will be able to work his orchestra up to the high standard of the other existing first class Berlin orchestras.

L. ASCH.

## RENARD ROAD TRAIN.

### Further Trial.

A further trial was made yesterday morning of the Renard Road Train by Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., when the train went down to Colaba and was loaded with 72 bales of cotton which were taken out to the Kohinoor Mills at Dadar. The train then loaded up yarn which it took to the Docks, where it was unloaded at No. 9 shed for shipment by the s.s. "Assaye" to China. The train consisted of a locomotive and three trucks and each truck took 24 bales weighing nearly 5 tons. The weighing and loading of the cotton occupied 45 minutes, the train easily backing into Pasta Lane Colaba, where the cotton was stored. Pasta Lane was left at 9 a.m. and the train ran without any hitch to Dadar, arriving at the Kohinoor Mills at 10-15. The cotton was there unloaded and 75 bales of yarn were taken over, weighed and marked, and at about 1-15 p.m. the train left Dadar, arriving at Victoria Dock, No. 9 shed, at 2-15 p.m., where the yarn was expeditiously unloaded in 25 minutes.

This trial practically proves that a Renard Train with three trucks can make two trips a day—carrying 15 tons of cotton to the Mills each trip, and return with the same quantity of yarn to the Dock—a total carrying of 60 tons daily over a total distance of 32 miles, and giving ample time for loading and unloading four times altogether.

THE Chief Justice and Justices Harrington and Brett yesterday, at the Calcutta High Court, reversed Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment in the case of Burn and Company vs. McDonald. They allowed Burn and Company's appeal, granted a decree for injunction and awarded them costs.

# THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

## SEDITIOUS LITERATURE FROM FRANCE.

## Matter for Intervention.

## LORD MORLEY'S COMING STATEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Rees asked, whether the Government would consider the propriety of approaching France with a view to stemming the stream of seditious literature which was reaching India from France.

Mr. Buchanan replied that the subject was under consideration.

Mr. Mackarness asked Mr. Asquith, in view of the interest in the condition of India, to allow a statement to be made at the earliest moment practicable regarding the remedial measures contemplated.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, repeated the statement which he made on 26th November, to the effect that Lord Morley hoped to make his statement about the 14th instant.

Mr. Asquith added that he quite agreed to the House having the fullest information at the earliest possible moment, but he thought there would be no opportunity in the House of Commons of discussing Lord Morley's statement this Session.

## CHARGE AGAINST MR. BOTTOMLEY, M. P.

### Alleged Company Frauds.

### OLD STORY REVIVED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., and three others appeared at the Guildhall to-day on charges of fraud in connection with the Joint Stock Trust and Finance Corporation which was wound up in 1906.

Mr. Horace Avory, in prosecuting, said that the delay in instituting proceedings was due to the disappearance of books and documents. Mr. Bottomley, he said, had obtained debentures on the pretence of converting them into shares, had sold them for his own use, and had published false statements regarding the shares.

Mr. Avory further alleged that there had been an extraordinary duplication of shares.

The hearing was adjourned, Mr. Bottomley being released on bail of £2,000 and the others of £500 each.

## NATAL AND INDIAN LABOUR.

### Suggested Restriction.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The Natal Government has appointed a Commission to consider the discontinuance of the restriction on indentured Indian labour.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

A telegram from Pretoria states that eight thousand Indians in the Transvaal have registered voluntarily and that a thousand applications have been rejected.

## CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

### The Arbitration Court.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The Court of Arbitration in the Casablanca incident will meet at the Hague on May 1.

France has asked for the services of Sir Edward Fry.

## AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S JUBILEE.

### Great Celebration.

### THREE CRUSHED TO DEATH.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Vienna was illuminated on an unprecedented scale last night in celebration of the Emperor's Jubilee.

Tremendous crowds thronged the streets. Three people were crushed to death, including a Deputy, and many injured.

## BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The British Squadron at Marmarice has been ordered to return to Malta.

## AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

### Shah's Proclamation again Published.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Shah's Proclamation, abolishing the Constitution and refusing to grant a Parliament, has been again placarded.

## INTERNATIONAL COTTON FEDERATION.

### Opened at Genova.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Mr. Charles Macara presided at Genova at a meeting of the Committee of the International Federaten of Cotton Spinners.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to nominate delegates to the Conference at Washington in 1909, at which it is intended to prepare an international standard of nine different grades.

# THE BALKAN SITUATION.

## Turkey and Austria.

## ITALY AS FIRE-BRAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

A noticeable improvement has taken place in the relations between Turkey and Austria, which is believed to be due to the influence of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Austrian Ambassador remains at Constantinople, but rumours which are current at Budapesth and Belgrade that transports have been ordered in readiness at Ragusa, are causing uneasiness.

Fierce rioting occurred at Prague yesterday, between the Czechs and the troops.

The latter were attacked with paving-stones, who charged the rioters, many being injured.

The anti-German feeling is such that Germans have been ejected from the cars and theatres.

The British Vice-Consul, Mr. Forbes, was thrown out of a car.

LATER.

Owing to the popular impression, that the Government is subservient to Austria in regard to the Balkan situation, the debate on foreign affairs in the Chamber in Rome was anticipated with much interest.

The discussion was opened yesterday, by Signor Fusinato proposing a vote of confidence in the Government.

The motion was received with uproar and a storm of Radical protests.

Signor Fusinato pointed out that Austria, before the annexation, exercised full sovereignty over Bosnia and Herzegovina. The policy of maintaining Ottoman integrity he said, had not prevented Great Britain from occupying Cyprus and Egypt.

Signor Barzilai insisted on Italy demanding compensation, and he caused a sensation by declaring that, when the Triple Alliance was arranged Austria promised compensation for her eventual annexation of the provinces by the cession of Trentino.

Signor Barzilai concluded: "Italy must look to her defences."

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The Austrian Ambassador, Marquis Palavicini, visited the Grand Vizier at Constantinople yesterday and intimated that he would make two proposals regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina for which he had received instructions.

## THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

### Formal Opening by Sultan.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Telegrams from Constantinople report that the Sultan has consented to open Parliament in the more commodious Dolmabagtche Palace instead of at Yildiz Kiosk.

## CHELMSFORD BYE-ELECTION.

### Big Unionist Majority.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The bye-election in the Chelmsford division to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir F. Carne Rasch has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Ernest George Pretyman (Unionist) 6,152
Mr. A. H. Dence (Liberal) ..... 3,587

The polling at the last General Election was:—
Major Sir F. C. Rasch, Bt. (C).....4,915
A. H. Dence (L.) .....4,461

## CHINESE OPIUM.

### Duty Doubled.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Reuter wires from Singapore that the opium duty in the Native States has been doubled and is now twelve hundred dollars per chest.

## EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

### Extension of the Franchise.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Advices from Cairo report that the Legislative Council has unanimously resolved to ask the Khedive's Government to prepare a law for the effective participation of natives in the interior administration and for their election to an assembly with the right of voting laws affecting the taxation of natives.

## CONSPIRATORS IN INDO-CHINA.

### Six Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The criminal commission sitting at Hanoi has sentenced six anti-French conspirators to death and two others to long terms of penal servitude.

Numerous arrests have been made in connection with an anti-French plot at Mytho, Saigon.

## THE AMERICA-JAPAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the semi-official organ "Rossia" welcomes the agreement between Japan and America as dispelling the gloomy apprehensions of war between the two Powers of the Pacific and averting international complications relative to China.

## SIR P. SCOTT'S SQUADRON.

### Arrival at Rio.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

Sir Percy Scott's Squadron has arrived at Rio, where festivities are being arranged.

# LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

## CONDITION VERY SERIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, DECEMBER 2.

To-day's bulletin, by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Burke, Major S. Evans and Captain T. C. Lucas, is as follows:—

"The complication of pneumonia continues to render Lady Clarke's condition very serious."

The Parsis of Ahmedabad, with their Dustoor and Mobeds, assembled on Sunday last at their fire-temple and offered prayers for the speedy recovery of Her Excellency Lady Clarke. At the conclusion of the prayer, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.E., spoke in feeling terms about the sympathetic nature and charitable actions of Their Excellencies.

## SIR A. LAWLEY'S TOUR.

### Arrival at Tuticorin.

### REMARKABLE RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 2.

The Governor has concluded his tour in Southern India and is now on his way back to Madras. He is expected to arrive at Guindy to-morrow morning. He was accorded a remarkable reception at Tuticorin, where the improved attitude of the people toward the powers that be, Europeans generally, are attributed with tact and sympathy shewn by the Collector, Mr. L. M. Wynch, whose efforts to restore a good feeling was well backed up by Mr. P. B. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police.

His Excellency received an address from the Municipal Councillors in which the latter made known their wants chiefly connected with water-supply, drainage schemes and the improvement of the harbour.

Sir Arthur Lawley also received a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce regarding various questions, the chief of which was the improvement of landing and shipping facilities of the port.

His Excellency replied sympathetically and promised to send the Chief Engineer, the Hon'ble Mr. F. J. Wilson, to inspect the port and consult with persons interested in its improvement.

The Governor and party entrained after dinner for Madura, where they arrived this morning, visited temples and hospitals, and breakfasted with Mr. Gillman, the Collector.

## THE AMIR'S TOUR.

### Probable Abandonment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 2.

As stated some days ago, cholera has died out at Kabul, but it has suddenly appeared at Jellalabad.

It was probably owing to this, that the Amir cancelled the preparations for his visit to that place. The Governor of Jellalabad has ordered a thorough cleansing of the city, and the troops in garrison have moved out into camp.

Tribal Chiefs and Raises, who had been summoned to meet the Amir, were warned to remain in their villages, so as to lessen the chances of infection being carried into the district.

## INDIGO PLANTING.

### Friction between Planters and Ryots.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

In the case against Radha Mull, Banker, at Bettiah to-day, the principal witnesses examined were Mr. F. W. Canning, of the Pursa Factory, and Mr. W. K. Dunsford, Factory Manager of Majhawa, who described the serious friction with the cultivators, which had arisen since last September, and the burning of a patwari's house and other instances of disorder.

## THE "BANDE MATARAM."

### Declaration Annulled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The Bengal Government notify that the declaration made by the printer and publisher of the "Bande Mataram," under the Press and Registration of Books Act, is annulled and a further declaration prohibited until further orders.

## MR. BERRINGTON'S TOUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

Mr. Berrington, Director-General of Telegraphs, leaves Calcutta on tour to-morrow, visiting Nagpur, Bombay, Karachi, Quetta, Chaman, Lahore and Rawalpindi, and returning to Calcutta about the 15th proximo.

## FIRE AT A JUTE MILL.

### Damage One Lakh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

Damage to the extent of a lakh of rupees was done by a fire in the batching godowns of the Barnagore Jute Mills to-day.

# NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

## THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

EUROPEAN FEELING ABOUT ANARCHISM.

Signs are forthcoming that the European community is getting restive on account of the anarchist propaganda in Bengal and elsewhere in India. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association of Calcutta are among the European bodies which have been addressing strong and urgent representations to the Government on the necessity of employing measures of exceptional severity for the suppression of political crime. Some of their proposals are drastic enough. But they scarcely give, nevertheless, an adequate idea of the feeling of intense indignation entertained by the average European against the vile fanatics who imagine they are doing the best service to India by means of bombs and fire-arms. Having had occasion to converse with a number of Europeans in various parts of India on the subject, I can vouch for the depth and intensity of their feeling. Some of them spoke as if they would not be sorry if the British soldiery were let loose upon the disaffected provinces, and as if their hatred of the political assassin had embittered their general relations with natives. The Anglo-Indian Defence Association proposes the establishment of martial law in disaffected districts. The Bengal Chamber does not go so far, but recommends the institution of special tribunals for the trial of political offenders. There should be no jury to try them, there should be no appeal against the judgment and sentence of these courts, and the procedure should be short, swift and summary. A state of things is conceivable, in which the appointment of Judges with plenary powers, and even the introduction of martial law, would be an imperative necessity. The question is—have we yet arrived at the stage at which the proposals of the Chamber might be seriously entertained? Let us take a broad view of this situation. There is a conspiracy, limited in its visible signs to Bengal, for the destruction of the British rule, and its cardinal creed rests on bloodshed. The party, which is sworn to it, is increasing in audacity and desperation, and its wickedness is a growing menace to to the public peace. The most dangerous instruments in pursuit of its nefarious object are drawn from the student world. It is acknowledged, on the other hand, that the vast majority of the Indian races and communities regard the anarchist with horror and loathing, while between the two extremes there is what I may call a floating population of aspirants to larger powers and greater freedom, who look upon the methods of the terrorist with philosophic indifference, if not with secret approval. This population, counted in millions, is exceedingly small; but, absolutely, it is a very considerable and influential body.

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS.

The evil, in its worst form, is confined apparently within narrow limits. But it is bad enough to need heroic remedies to cast it out. Will the special tribunals, armed with plenary powers, be a remedy? Every good and loyal citizen should welcome them, if they were to answer their purpose. But I have myself grave misgivings as to their efficacy. At the commencement, the authorities proposed to think lightly of the campaign of sedition and violence. I was one of the first to sound a note of warning, and to prognosticate its dangerous possibilities if allowed to run unchecked. Recent events have awakened the Government to the danger which exists in their midst, and Lord Minto gave expression to it in his memorable speech recently delivered at Lucknow. "We are face to face," he said, "with a conspiracy which, as long as it exists, is a menace, not only to personal safety, but to public security, and which must inevitably cripple the industrial progress so all-important for the future progress of the country. A poisonous seed has been sown in India, hitherto foreign to its soil. It has grown up into a noxious weed. We must dig it up, and cast it out." Yes, we must dig it up and cast it out. But how to do it, is the question of supreme moment. That is where the difficulty comes in. I do not think that anarchists who, in a state of exaltation, court the notoriety of imprisonment, and even the gallows, will be deterred from their purpose because their trial will last about four hours instead of as many weeks. Nor will it concern them whether they are tried with or without a jury. The juries summoned in State trials have not yet been known to give partial on unfair verdicts, and therefore their suppression will have no material effect in influencing the conduct of the criminals. While the suspension of constitutional forms and ordinary procedure will strike no terror in the heart of the desperado, it will furnish the disloyal and the disaffected with an excuse to rail at what they will be pleased to call "a Russianized administration," and the sittings of the tribunal will be likened by them to "the Bloody Assizes." The Court, stripped of its constitutional forms and safeguards, and relieved of its elaborate formalities, will be represented to the ignorant and credulous masses as a tribunal purposely divested of the usual means and precautions which ensure a fair trial for the prosecution of innocent patriots. They will declare that the High Court, hitherto lauded by the people as the palladium of justice, had been replaced by a Secret Star Chamber, for one of the recommendations made to Government is that it should not be open to the public, nor should its proceedings be reported for their behoof. The purest justice done under these conditions will be open to the gravest suspicion. The idea will be sedulously fostered by the malcontents that Government have been obliged to arm the tribunal with arbitrary and ultra-judicial powers, in order that they might get rid of obnoxious persons, whose only fault is love of their motherland and manly outspokenness in respect of the wrongs of an alien rule. If, then, the proposed tribunal will be so liable to misconstruction, and will not, at the same time, answer it purpose, then it will be best not to have it. Conspirators against the State must be put down with a very strong hand, and they should be subject to the severest punishment. But the proceedings against them should be taken in the light of the day, and under the forms and safeguards which are the pride and glory of the British Constitution. The assassin, convicted after a fair and open trial, will be proved in the eyes of his countrymen to have deserved the gallows. But if he were condemned under a summary procedure, after a trial with closed doors, and without the opportunity and latitude given ordinarily to the accused, there will at times be an uneasy feeling, however mistaken, in the people as to the fairness of the trial and the justice of the conviction.

OTHER PROPOSALS.

Then what should be done? To begin with, the student world should be guarded against the infection of sedition, and the importance of this measure has already been fully recognised by Government. Then, the punishment for political crimes should, if possible, be more deterrent. In bad cases, whipping may be added to imprisonment, and I should also have no sentimental objection to the murderer being publicly whipped before he is hanged. If the political assassin has no mercy, if in order to compass his end by bomb-throwing or train-wrecking, he does not care for the lives of other entirely innocent persons involved in the contemplated destruction, he is an enemy of society deserving no mercy and no quarter. In particularly disaffected and lawless centres, a special police, armed if necessary, should be employed at the expense of the inhabitants of those places. The business of the police is to unearth the conspirators and unravel their plots before they are put into execution. But the Police of Bengal has not yet proved itself very competent in this respect. It has only contented itself with the far easier task of bringing the criminal to his deserts after the deed is done. In this crisis, we want detectives of rare ability and sagacity to unearth conspiracies. The situation, though serious, affords no grounds whatever for the nervous alarms felt in England. The official statement, published authoritatively this week in England, will allay the anxiety of those among unsophisticated Englishmen who apprehend that we are on the eve of another Mutiny. The sensational and exaggerated reports published in some of the London newspapers are responsible for the false impression created about the state of affairs in India. I do not think the crisis will long continue in the acute stage it has now reached. The disorders can be brought eventually under control by a firm administration and sagacious statesmanship, though I am afraid that discontent will always keep smouldering in India, and there will always be a mild unrest.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET CASE.

The Judgment of the Special Bench of the High Court in the Parsi Panchayet case will I suppose, be acceptable to a vast majority of the Parsis. It will strike them as eminently equitable and satisfactory. It is a partial victory for both the contending parties, though on the most important issue, the victory is for the Panchayet and the orthodox classes, whose cause it has espoused. Those who were vehemently opposed to the admission of aleins to Zoroastrianism have good reason to be satisfied with the decision But even among these men there are many who are of opinion that the constitution of the Panchayet should be remodelled and placed on a representative basis, and for them the judgment of the Court leaves nothing to be desired. The Parsi Panchayet is esteemed as a respectable and honourable body. No question has ever arisen of its honesty and integrity. But it has been authoritatively declared that it has no valid title to the powers and duties exercised by it, and the scheme for its reconstiution, which is to be submitted to the Court for its final approval and sanction, will enable the progressives to remodel the Panchayet on modern lines. A well-regulated elective principle, limited to a chosen body, should be adopted for the appointment of its members, and the present system of momination for life, under which the Parsis have to put up with the incapacity or infirmities of a member till the terms of his natural life, must be revised and placed on a more rational basis. It is complained, in a general way, against the Panchayet that it comprises within its numbers men who are little better than extinct volcanoes, venerable antiquities, interesting reliques, wrapped up in the past, wedded to customs and traditions, and fearful of any reform or innovation. The men composing this Council of Ancients are the very soul of honour and respectability; but it is felt that it would be all the better for being galvanized into life and activity by the admission into their counsels of younger, more energetic and more intellectual representatives of the community. The pronouncement of the Court as to the inadmissability of aliens, converted to Zoroastrianism, to the benefit of the charitable funds and the religious and other institutions of the Parsis is in perfect harmony with the general sense of the community. The Parsis have been deeply perturbed and agitated ever since the question of the right of converted aleins was started by a small minority among them. They are highly indignant against the rationalists and intellectuals who, in supreme scorn of sentiment, declare their adhesion to the logic of cold reason. It was argued by the heterodox that if it is permissible under the tenents of their relegion to admit converts, it follows that they have a moral and equitable claim, as brethren of the faith, to the benefits of the charitable and religious institutions of the community. Supposing the Court had upheld this claim, it would have been open to any undesirable alien, on being formally inducted into the faith, to demand the right of admission to their holiest places, and participation in their most solemn rites and festivals. The idea of a certain class of people defiling their towers and temples was simply horrible, and the Judgment of the Court has saved the community from an appalling and distressful situation.

DION.

## SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

### Two Bengalis Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 2.

An Agra correspondent to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" states that on the departure of Lady Minto from Agra on Saturday night last two Bengalis were arrested at Agra for loitering with suspicious intent and are now in custody.

## THE CASE AGAINST LOVE.

### Held "in Camera."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

In the Free School Street Outrage Case, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, evidence was produced "in camera" in support of the charge against L. S. Love and the case was adjourned to the 7th instant, the accused being remanded to jail.

An offer of marriage made in Court by the accused to the plaintiff was refused.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 10th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,890 being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 10. The total earnings from 1st January to 10th October, 1908, were Rs. 26,751, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,777.

# THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

## Assistance of Native Members.

The following Resolution of Government is published:—

With the object of enabling the non-official members of the Legislative Council to assist in framing the Provincial Budget, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the procedure described below should be observed in connection with the Budget for 1909-10.

Immediately after the submission on 20th January 1909 of the first edition of the Budget to the Government of India the papers specified below* should be circulated to all the non-official members (elected and nominated) of the Council with a request that Government may be favoured with any suggestions they may have to make. They should be requested to send their replies to the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, in time to reach him not later than 31st January 1909. On or about this date the remarks of the Government of India on the first edition of the Budget will be received by the Accountant General who should be requested to communicate them immediately to the Financial Department. Before the second edition is submitted to the Government of India, Government will consider their remarks, together with the suggestions of the non-official members, with the assistance of these members themselves sitting in conference with Honourable Member in charge of the Financial Department, and the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department. All the non-official members should be invited to attend the Meeting of this Committee, which will be held at the Secretariat at 12 o'clock noon on 6th February 1909, and will be presided over by the Honourable Member.

The Secretary to the Legislative Council will make the necessary communication, and circulate the papers referred to above, to the non-official members.

The Secretaries to Government in charge of the Departments will be in attandance at the Meeting of the Committee, but will take no part as members. The Secretaries may, if they consider it necessary, ask any Heads of Departments to be similarly in attendance.

* The Accountant General's Budget Notes on the Major Heads which are Provincial or are divided between Imperial and Provincial, together with the orders of Government passed on those Notes.

Memorandum prepared by the Financial Department for the Meeting of the Executive Council held to consider the Budget, Resolution issued in accordance with the orders passed at the Meeting and statement showing the Major Head figures as finally adopted.

## THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and senior partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, and will assume charge of his office from Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the present Sheriff, on or about the 20th instant. It was a European gentleman's turn to be nominated Sheriff for next year; and Government could not have made a better choice than that of Mr. Procter regard being had to his great popularity among all classes of the community, as a member of society generally, as a useful citizen whose labours have been fruitful in many fields of activity, and as a high Christian. By the zealous interest he evinces in many of the religious and benevolent institutions of the city, as President of the Bombay branch of the Y. M. C. A. for the last six years, as a member of the local committee of the Church Missionary Society and of the Bible Society, and of the European and Eurasian Poor Fund, he has gained the esteem and affection of the Christian public of Bombay.

Mr. Procter came out to India in 1888 as an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. He soon made himself a favourite among the native constituents of the firm by his genial good nature, his obliging disposition, and courtesy to all who came in contact with him. He was, therefore, placed in charge of the Import Department, and by his straightforward dealings gained the confidence of all native dealers. He developed the Import trade to a considerable extent, and in his time the export of yarn to China was begun and resulted profitably to the firm. Since the retirement from India of Mr L. R. W. Forrest, the Sheriff designate, has been the founder of the Central India Mining Company, the first enterprise of its kind, having for its object the export of Indian manganese to Europe. He has been managing with marked success the business of many of the concerns, to which his firm are agents, such as the Edward Bates and Sons' Agency; the Bates line of steamers; the Ellerman Hall and Steamers lines; the Knight line of steamers; the Bedouin line of steamers; the Harrison line of steamers'; the Wood line of steamers; the Callender's Cable and Construction Company, Limited; the Bodse Spinning Co., the Perim Coal Company, etc. Mr. Procter's success in the management of the Railway and other companies, to which his firm are the agents locally, has been remarkably conspicuous, notably the Kohinoor Mills, the Ahmedabad Pruntej Railway, the Tapty Valley Railway, the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, the Amritsar-Patti Railway, the Central India Mining Company, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, the Renard's India Transport Corporation, which made a demonstration in Bombay last week, and is used in Frere Road in removing cotton bales from Colaba to the Docks.

Mr. Procter married a daugther of Colonel Freeman, a religious and righteous man like himself, the chief traits of whose high Christian character have been the guiding principles of the life of the son-in-law. Mr. Procter was Deputy Chairman and is Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Legislative Council, is a member of the Bombay Port Trust and the Millowners' Association. As a member of the latter body, he has taken a deep interest in the hours of labour in the mills, and has earnestly strived to better the condition of the native labourer's life. He has evinced a warm interest in the work of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society, of which he is the honorary Secretary, the Industrial Missionary Society, the Matunga Lepers' Asylum, the Mission to Lepers in India, and various other bodies for the welfare of the poor and the needy. Mr. Procter is a director of the Royal Insurance Company, the Textile Manufacturing Company, and is Chairman of the board of directors of the joint-stock companies managed by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company.

A Criminal Investigation Office has been opened at Howrah.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, at Calcutta, the petition of insolvency of Messrs. Nash and Andrew was filed.

# THE HYGIENE OF BOMBAY.

## Our Peculiar "Fever."

## A SUGGESTIVE RESUMÉ.

The proposed combined action by Government, the Municipal Corporation, the Port Trust, the City Improvement Trust, and the Railway Companies, relative to the prevalence of malaria in Bombay, has afforded a certain measure of relief and satisfaction. It shows that the necessity for accomplishing something definite has at last impressed itself in high quarters. However, a fear is entertained, which cannot be considered unfounded, that the very economical enquiry which is suggested may be much more limited in its scope than the circumstances demand. The financial aspect, unfortunately, always enters into calculations controlling such investigation, but here is a case of clamant urgency, and the question of expenditure is not of the first importance in the ensuring of the most exhaustive and expertly-conducted analysis of the position that can be commanded. Recent controversy has revealed that malaria itself must not be regarded as such a widespread cause of the ill-health in the island as has been thought, but that, indeed, the Corporation and their responsible advisers are confronted with an even greater problem. It has been stated that symptoms are frequently diagnosed as malarial which, although superficially similar, are really a common index of a condition of the human system vaguely described under "complications," and it has also been insinuated that different specific diseases, including possibly plague, are often classified under the generic term "fever". Apart from the reflection upon the medical profession which this implies, it has aroused the public's understanding to the fact that there is something more radically wrong with the hygiene of Bombay than has so far been reduced to comprehension. This brings vividly to mind the amazing blunders that have been perpetrated in connection with the City's sewerage system and the disposal of the effluent, and the disquieting impression is gaining ground that the site of Bombay is impregnated with offensive matter to a pestilential degree. Of errors—inexplicable errors—the past holds a quiverful, and it is earnestly hoped throughout all classes of the community that expense will not be spared in determinedly tracing and treating the trouble that is endangering health and life and dislocating business.

There are many thoughtful men in private life who have devoted what study their leisure has permitted to the situation, and these are unanimous in condemning a casual or tinkering policy at this late hour. Indeed, there are those who contend that the range of the Committee's investigations will be incomplete unless they prove an accurate knowledge of the geological formation of Bombay; the hygienic effects of reclaiming swampy flats with street refuse; the movement of sea and tidal currents in their relation to the Love Grove effluent; the action of hot suns and continuous winds upon a sewage-saturated foreshore and possibly almost equally obnoxious low-lying lands; the results upon health of exhalations from a sewerage system that has been partially clogged for over twenty years, and from upper strata that are probably sodden with an evil mixture of flood and sub-soil water tainted in a high percentage degree by sewage leakage—all these in addition to locating and advising upon the organised adequate treatment of mosquito breeding grounds. This may read a formidable programme as a nucleus of inquiry, but the public have been marvellously patient during thirty odd years of a policy of "muddle through" and they are anxious to know whether the heritage of their forbearance is only an aggregation of mysterious and fatal diseases, against which no preventive measures can be devised. Whatever is undertaken now must be thorough—and it should be accomplished within the century!

A glance at the position at date induces pathetic thoughts. The total population of the whole of the City, according to the Municipal census of 1906, is 977,882. With the exception of the districts of Sion, Mahim, and Walkeshwar, and one-third of each of Worli and Mahaluxmi, all the sewage of Bombay finds its way to the Love Grove pumping station—the sewage, that is, of an area comprising 872,000 persons. This, wherever physical features permit, is conducted by force of gravity to the main sewers, and thence by the same natural volition to the outfall. In those parts of the City where the gradient runs away from the main sewer Shone compressed air ejecters act as feeding connections. This principle was introduced in 1897, and until recently, the chambers were all earthenware, and must, under the pressure, have been horribly porous. Iron pipes are now being put down in place of these, and the work of substitution is well advanced. But the main sewers of Bombay have never been properly flushed, and, therefore, have never fully served the purpose for which they were designed. Instead of flowing with an ever-moving living stream, they have been converted into practically underground receptacles of decomposing filth, and, especially at the Shone junctions, they are usually silted up with masses of decaying matters, often several feet deep, that throw off deadly gases. There is an annual scraping and manhole dredging programme for the removal of these accumulations, but this cannot be admitted to be a sufficient method of cleansing those subterranean passages, which indeed, seem to frequently attain such a hideous state that even their born scavenging inhabitants, the sewer rats, are driven plague-striken to the surface, where they disseminate rapid death. As a matter of fact, no less than 25 per cent. reduction in the capacity of the sewers is allowed in official calculations for what is euphemistically described as silt.

Mr. C. C. James reported that under existing conditions our sewerage system is, at certain important sections, unequal to requirements. He returned as the main sewers which are amply large—those from the Town Hall to Carnac Cross Road, from Grant Road to Clerk Road, and from Clerk Road to the pumping station; and he also included in the same category the Carnac Road and the Queen's Road sewers. However, the sewer from Kalbadevi Road crossing to the G. P. Tank is given as too small, that from Carnac Cross Road to Kalbadevi Road crossing shows no margin, while those from the G. P. Tank to Khetwadi 10th Lane and from the latter throughfare to Grant Road are only slightly beyond the demands upon them. There are at present almost 35 million gallons of lake water delivered into the City per day during July, and the duplication of the Tansa Main will mean another 20 millions. Then there are 21 million gallons of storm and sub-soil water to be reckoned with during the rains. The surface and sub-soil drainage works in progress and in contemplation (!) should reduce this last amount, but if we assume that they do not—and they may not as very appreciably for a long time—there will soon be a total of 76 million gallons passing through the sewers daily during heavy rainfall. The pumps at Love Grove have thus far been irregular and ineffective, but it is proposed to increase the power there so that 90 million gallons per day may be dealt with, while there will be in reserve two pumps capable of lifting another 30 millions daily. Therefore, it is considered that in future—that mirage-like future!—the sewers will be better flushed, and the pumping plant at the out-fall will be able to cope with whatever quantity comes to the Love Grove well. Yes; but, if now the sewers in the congested low-lying districts are so insufficient that those

parts of the City are constantly under flood in the monsoons, how will matters be when 20 million gallons more per day come along? Obviously, there will have to be considerable additions and enlargements throughout the sewerage system, including the Shone ejectors, and it has been privately estimated that this will involve approximately an expenditure of ten lakhs. If no such precaution is taken we shall be worse off than ever" in the future."

Independent arrangements are being made for the sewerage of the northern part of the island, which is being developed under the ægis of the Improvement Trust, and, without discussing these, attention may be drawn to the conditions surrounding the disposal of the effluent of the general sewerage system of the City. The general coast-line of the mainland runs from north north-west to south-south-east, but the western shore of Bombay projects outwards at an angle, and runs from the north to as far south as Malabar Point in a direction north-north-east to south south-west. A series of egregious mistakes has placed the sewage outfall at Love Grove, on the western side of the island, instead of where it should be in the sanitary sense, Colaba Point. How it all happened is ancient history, and need not be reiterated here, but the whole of Bombay knows for a malodorous fact that the outfall is at Love Grove. It has been ascertained that sea water, which contains about two cubic inches of oxygen, speedily destroys by oxidisation the organic constituents of sewage. Indeed, there has been actual experience on this point here, for when the solid sewage was turned into the harbour no trace of the fecal matter could be found on the surface after it had flowed about a thousand feet. A similar result would be observable in the case of more dilute sewage, but the sea is not given a fair chance as a precipitant. The genius who decreed that the outfall should be where it is did not consider it necessary to carry the outlet pipe more than three-quarters of a mile from the pumping station, so that its end is only two feet below sea-level at low tide. The consequence is that the sewage is moved backwards and forwards by the ebb and flood tides and fouls most repulsively a long length of foreshore. The effect of this would be little more than local in a temperate climate with fluctuating winds, but it is a different matter in the tropics. The wind on the average blows over Bombay 290·2 miles per day, or over 12 miles per hour. With such a continuous current of air, habitation of the island ought to be healthy, but this wind on the contrary is laden with a nauseating stench for a great part of the year, and is very much blamed for our particularly comprehensive "fever." Records extending over fifteen years show that there are preponderating northerly and westerly components in our winds; the following table may be quoted as an authentic illustration by percentage of the frequency and the proportionate volume of all the winds that pass over Bombay:—

| | Frequency. | Velocity |
|---|---|---|
| Winds having a northerly component... ... ... | 60·78 | 52·27 |
| Winds having a southerly component... ... ... | 22·87 | 31·43 |
| Direct east winds ... ... | 2·41 | 1·38 |
| Direct west winds ... ... | 13·84 | 14·92 |

If we ignore direct north and south observations, we find that with regard to frequency 72·78 per cent. of all the winds have a westerly component, and but 27·22 per cent. have an easterly component; while in the question of volume 80·64 per cent. have a westerly component, and but 19·36 per cent. have an easterly component. "The pronounced direction and volume of the winds at Bombay show how important it is that the western lands and sea should be kept free from pollution, so that the winds that blow so often and so strongly from the Arabian Sea should reach the City in all their pristine freshness and purity." In some such words an eminent authority once expressed his opinion, but the Corporation seem to have brushed the idea aside as an irrelevant trifle, and, to this day, almost twenty years after, the stumpy outlet pipe at Love Grove continues to distribute corruption over a stretching expanse of shallow sea and foreshore. Blazing suns and steady breezes complete the evil; and the residents of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill especially are speculating on the possibility of their ever being able to breakfast or dine in a wholesome atmosphere or of daring the luxury of an open window during the night. There are men in the street, the club, and the bungalow who argue that the source of the effluvium would be rendered innocuous by the extension of the pipe farther out to sea—to such a distance that it finished in, say, 25 or 30 feet of water—but, as the Corporation have been thinking the matter over for nearly three decades and this point of view has not appealed to them, it is perhaps rash for mere laymen to dogmatise.

It is quite likely that a body of the contemplative habits of the Bombay Corporation has pondered over every aspect of the reclamation of the Flats, but it is just as probable that much that was suggested has been taken to avizandum and oblivion. The Committee of Inquiry, however, will presumably have a personnel of alert professional and business men, and these should be trusted to investigate with practical intent. The district known as the Flats was up till the middle seventies a putrid salt marsh, and since then it has been the dumping ground for the City's street refuse or kutchra. The utilisation of this area for such a purpose has served a two-fold object: the kutchra is disposed of at small cost, and a large tract of swamp has been gradually brought under the process of reclamation. This certainly looks attractive on paper, but it is questionable whether the scheme has proved the unmixed blessing that it may seem at the first glance. Water, it must here be noted, exists in the ground in two forms. There is the water which may be met with in boring operations. This is usually called the free water; and there is another form of water diffused in the strata above, where it is held by the capillarity of the soil. The first effect of the rains is to saturate the ground above the free waters and when this has been accomplished the continuing rain proceeds to drive down the water held by capillarity, which then becomes free water in the sub-soil. All ground-water may move for considerable distances, and—emphatically so if tainted by impurities—it may seriously endanger the health of the inhabitants of wide expanses. It will be within the recollection of many that co-incidental with the filling up of the Flats with kutchra, there dates an alarming and sudden increase in deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. An expert warned the Corporation in the following unmistakable terms in 1890: "It should be clearly understood that the filling up of low damp ground does not get rid of sub-soil water, but only tends to conceal and raise it, and that consequently precautions should always be taken for effectually draining all such grounds before they are filled up." The report in which these words occur was published eighteen years ago, and can it be said that we yet have a perfect system of drainage for our rainfall and under-ground water—or do one-third of the high lands still shed their floods on to the kutchra sponge that covers the Flats to the ultimate poisoning, during and after the monsoons, of the air, wells, and ramifying permeable strata? We may be told that the subject has received, or is receiving "earnest consideration," or that this work or that work is "in progress or contemplation." Yes; and the present generation can answer by pointing a grim finger at the comparative records for thirty years of Municipal achievement and general mortality. We know that all the time the Corporation have been earnestly considering and have had something or other in progress or contemplation—chiefly the latter—but———! It may enlighten them to the point of shock to be informed that there have been in existence for many years such inventions as refuse destructors, in which western cities incinerate their street refuse, and which largely pay for themselves by the production of chemical by-products, pavement slabs, roof tiles, clinker for side-walks and garden paths, etc.

But perhaps enough has been outlined in this resume to suggest to the Committee of Inquiry that, if they take their responsibility seriously, they will have to investigate and recommend regarding not only the mosquito—after all, simply a vehicle of real malaria—but also the fundamental causes of diseases that are acknowledged by the medical profession to be very much more than "fever."

B. A.

## MISS. TAYLOR'S MURDER.

### Third Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 2.

At the Punjab Chief Court to-day the hearing of the Multan Murder case was resumed when Mr. Rehill's evidence was continued.

Before cross-examination commenced Mr. Justice Reid referred to certain documents which, he said, should, as they come up, be proved and provisionally admitted, while their legal admissibility should be argued out at a later stage.

Cross-examined, Mr. Rehill said Inspector Shuldham did not say he did not want to take part in the investigation. He wanted to take part and suggested he should be sent to Peshawar or Samasata to go after a Pathan. Mr. Ganpat Rai asked why the Inspector suggested he should be sent to Samasata.

"Anything to get away from Multan," replied the witness. Witness sent Inspector Shuldham to Peshawar. The Pathan, however, had nothing to do with the case. But it should have been mentioned in the diary that the Pathan was at first suspected. Before prisoner Shuldham left Multan he told witness he was going to Allahabad as he had a case in the courts there. He did not ask witness's pemission to go. He had no occasion to do so, as he was not under arrest. From 10th to 25th September Shuldham was kept in the Railway Police lock-up. Inspector Shuldham's house was searched on the 20th, but nothing suspicious was found. A stained durri was noticed, but witness did not think the stains were of blood. Inspector Shuldham and his wife were arrested on the 25th, and after committal of the two prisoners were released on bail. Shuldham's pocket book was locked up in the police store room, for which the Station-house Officer was responsible. Witness first saw the book on the 12th and again on 26th September, but did not notice No. 771 on the back page. He first saw the number on October 9. From September 25 to October 9 the book was in the possession of the police. Shuldham was removed to the District Jail on September 26.

In reply to Mr. Narayan, witness said Sergeant Brown produced Mullins' statement soon after it had been taken. Mullins' second statement made to the District Magistrate was practically in the same terms as the first.

In reply to Mr. Grey, witness said Inspector Shuldham made over to witness statements of the two prisoners, one in Shuldham's the other in Mullins's handwriting. They were not recorded in the case diary, because Inspector Abdul Aziz took them to Lahore by mistaken Inspector Shuldham and his wife were arrested for destroying and concealing evidence in the case. Prisoner Shuldham made no complaint to witness about his treatment by the police.

In reply to the Court witness said Mullins's pocket-book was obtained after his arrest.

In reply to the Foreman, witness said Inspector Abdul Aziz and an Inspector first showed No. 771 to witness on October 9. It had been said that Miss Taylor and Shuldham had been at school together, but subsequent enquiry disproved this.

There had been no evidence to show that Shuldham knew Miss Taylor was travelling by No. 8 Karachi mail that night. Mr. Spencer, District Judge, Multan, described the enquiry he held at the railway station on September 10. Prisoner Shuldham made a statement to witness which was here put in as evidence. It contained an account of the journey from Lahore to Multan and the reason for it, namely that he wanted to see his rather. It mentioned a Pathan that prisoner saw on the Changamanga platform. Witness said the preliminary investigation had nothing to do with the later magisterial inquiry Some days after Mullins made a statement. No questions were put at that date, but the next day witness sent for Mullins, whom he questioned with regard to his statement.

Mr. Ganpat Rai objected to this statement and the subsequent question being put on the ground that Mullins did not implicate Shuldham to the same extent as himself, the Court held that in as much as Mullins did implicate himself at least in the same crime the statements could be admitted "pro tempore."

Witness, continuing, said he took great precautions to see that Mullins was not influenced by the police. Witness was convinced that the whole confession was voluntary.

In reply to Mr. Ganpat Rai, witness said all the facts of the case were brought to his notice by the police. At first many persons were suspected in a general way. A letter was sent to the Montgomery Tahsildar regarding certain natives in the district, but the suspicions proved groundless. A statement taken from the Montgomery Stationmaster, stated that he overheard a conversation between a European and a Eurasian passenger of the train in which Miss Taylor was travelling. One said "She was going to be married." Then the stationmaster heard the words "Keep a watch on the lady."

In reply to Mr. Narayan, witness said he did not think Mullins was telling the whole tale in his confession. He made a note to that effect at the end of the confession.

In reply to the Foreman, witness said an examination was made in the carriage for finger marks, but none were found. One window bore eighteen marks of blood with fingers or else splash of blood. Witness saw finger marks in Shuldham's pocket-book first on October 9.

Guard Chapman next gave evidence of his being in charge of the train in question on the night of the murder and noticing Shuldham on the platform looking into the carriages at Changamanga.

When asked to make a statement subsequently, witness mentioned a Eurasian who had seemed suspicious and then identified Shuldham. Upon that an old man, who witness discovered was Inspector Shuldham, ejaculated "Liar" and said "Could not be believed." Witness also described the examination of the two prisoners in the train on September 13.

Guard Babington then spoke on taking over the train from Chapman and seeing the murdered body at Multan.

The Court then rose for the day.

## SHILLONG SANITARIUM.

### Within 48 Hours of Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

Arrangements are in progress, which, by next cold weather, should bring the attractive hill station of Shillong to within forty-eight hours of Calcutta.

The Kaulhar-Godagari-Gauhati Railway extension, which connects Gauhati at the foot of the Shillong plateau, with the main line of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, is to be completed next hot weather. This will carry passengers from Calcutta to within 64 miles of Shillong, thereby saving the present long journey by water.

For the road journey from Gauhati to Shillong, motor-cars for passengers and steam lorries or motor traction for luggage are to be employed. Mr. Manley, the Engineer, was sent home by the Railway Board to enquire as to the best motors for this purpose and has now submitted his report, which is understood to be upon the whole favourable to the scheme, and a few months only should be required for getting out the cars which he recommends.

## POSTCARDS IN AFGHANISTAN.

### Introduced by the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 2.

Sardar Nasrullah Khan recently submitted a report to the Amir regarding the introduction of postcards into Afghanistan. He stated that owing to the high rate of postage, the revenue from the Postal service was very small. Merchants and others were sending under one cover to India and other countries, a number of letters at a time. Newswriters also managed to despatch their reports with communications of this kind, as the Postal staff was too small to open each letter apparently relating to business matters only.

The Sardar urged that, if comparatively cheap postcards were issued, the people would use them freely, and that thus the Postal receipts would expand.

The Amir accepted the suggestion at once and ordered that postcards should be printed and issued at the price of 1 anna each. A specimen card has reached the "Pioneer," and is a curiosity in its way. There are instructions printed in Persian characters and rather an elaborate border. Its great defect is its thinness, but this may be remedied hereaftes.

## DURBAR AT NAGPUR.

### Mr. Craddock's Speech.

### OUTRAGE ON QUEEN'S STATUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. Craddock, Chief Commissioner, of the Central Province, held a durbar at Nagpur to instal the Feudatory Chief of Kawardha.

In a characteristically forceful speech Mr. Craddock pointed out to the durbar the need of active loyalty, which would demonstrate the vanity, folly and wickedness of false guides, who sought to lead people astray.

Referring to the recent outrage on the Queen's Statue, Mr. Craddock said that while Government fully appreciated his offer, they could not put upon the willing shoulders of the Maharaja of Singuja the duty of guarding the statue in future; that was the task of Government, and even more, the duty of the people.

"The stain upon the statue was wiped out by its own purity, but the reflection upon the citizens could only be wiped out when those who had perpetrated the crime were brought to justice."

## A DIVORCE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRSPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

In the Calcutta High Court to-day Mr. Justice Fletcher granted a decree "nisi" in the case in which Ernest Clifford Gasper sues his wife, Alice Florence, for dissolution of marriage on account of misconduct with Vivian Birdaly Merriman.

## INDIAN TEA TRADE.

### Steady Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

One hundred and thirty-four million pounds of tea were shipped from Calcutta in eight months ending the 30th ultimo, compared with 129 million in the corresponding period last year.

## ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

In the Alipur Anarchist trial to-day the examination of Major Black, Chemical Examiner, was commenced.

## KARACHI ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

### Amalgamation with Sind Volunteers.

### PROTESTED AGAINST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 2.

A large and representative meeting of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers, including the Engineering Company, took place last evening at the Corps headquarters to consider the proposal of its amalgamation with the Sind Volunteer Corps.

A prominent member of the Corps voiced the unanimous opinion of the men, stating that such an amalgamation would inevitably result in 90 per cent of the members resigning under protest.

Karachi's excellent body of Artillery Volunteers, who ten years ago seceded from the Sind Volunteers, on account the admission of Parsis will thus be lost to Government.

The reason for the proposed reversion under the circumstances, is not apparent, and enforcement would be deplorable. It is hoped that such splendid Volunteering material will not wantonly be sacrificed.

## CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

The trial of Moulvi Afsaruddin Mahomed, lately Sub-Divisional Officer, Manikgunj, for receiving a bribe, commenced at Dacca yesterday, when evidence was taken alleging that Rs. 2,000 had been asked for by the accused to decide a Zamindar's rioting case in favour of one of the parties concerned.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Thursday, December 3.

The following Officers have been detailed for duty with Troops on board the H. T. "Rohilla" sailings on the 3rd December, for Aden and England:—Colonel F. J. Pink, R. West Surrey Regiment, Officer Commanding Troops. Captain C. E Koebel, R. West Surrey Regiment Adjutant. Lieutenant and Qr.-Mr. J. M. McCullough, R. West Surrey Regiment, Quarter-Master.

From Aden, Colonel G. R. T. Rundle, R.F.A., will take over command of the Troops and the Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the 1st Bedfordshire Regiment, will be the Adjutant and Quarter-Master of Troops on board in place of Captain C. E. Koebel and Lieut. J. McCullough, respectively.

The following Officers are available for duty on board, in addition to the Officers of complete Units: Captains R. S. Weldon, Dorset Regt, H. Cartwright, Northamptons, Regt, G. L. Pepys, Indian Army, and G. C. D. Kempson, E. Lanes. Regt.

Lieutenants O. R. E. Millman, R. G. A., P. S. Rostron, R. H. A., A. B. Priestley, Dorset Regt. and P. Prince, Shropshire, L. I.

## AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD NOVEMBER 30.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., our new Joint Sessions Judge, has arrived from Surat and taken over charge of his office.

Major Arnim, I. M. S., Dy. Sanitary Commissioner, having took over charge from Captain Crasel, I.M.S., the latter has left for Sind. Dr. S. F. Ghandhy, Assistant Surgeon, having relieved Dr. Muncher-shaw M. Vakil, the latter proceeded to-day to Bombay to work on general duty.

A large and influential gathering of Parsis assembled yesterday evening at the Vakil's Agiary and offered fervent prayers to the Almighty God for the speedy recovery of Her Excellency Lady Clarke. Amongst those present were:—The Hon. Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, C. I. E., Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Dinshaw Karaka, Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jehangir, Vakil Khan Bahadur Edulji Byramji Hodiwalla, B.A., Khan Bahadur Shapurji Ruttonji Shethna, Dr. Sorabji Furdoonji Ghandhy, Mr. Ardeshir Jamsetji Lalcaca, B.A., Sheth Dinshaw M. Metha, Mr. Hoshangji B. Vania, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Cowasji Dossabhoy Davar, Mr. Bujurji D. Marfatia and many others. The prayers were conducted by Dustoor Jamshedji Muncherji.

The prayers being over the Hon. Mr. Nawroji Vakil, C.I.E., addressed the congregation in feeling terms, eulogising the good qualities of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke and spoke of the popularity of the Governor. He fervently heped that Her Excellency would recover soon and that God might bestow long life upon her. All exclaimed "Ameen Ameen" and the gathering dispersed at 6 p.m.

A change in the personnel of high officials is expected in January next on the return of Mr. W. W. Drew, I.C.S., from leave. It is said he will be posted here as Commissioner, N.D. In the event of his going to the C. Division, Mr. M.C. Gibb our late popular Collector will relieve Mr. R. P. Barrow who will go to Surat as Senior Collector. Mr. O. Quin, I. C. S., Chief Secretary, also goes on leave in January next.

The hearing of the appeal filed by Gujanand and three others, who were sentenced by Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy N. Nanavatty to nine and six months respectively, for assaulting Government servants and obstructing them in the performance of their duties, will come off before Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge, on the 18th December.

It is gratifying that Mr. Chinubhoy Madhowlal, C. I. E., is following in the footsteps of his grandfather Rai Bahadur Runchhodelal. Besides the princely gift of four lakhs, he has now contributed Rs. 35,000 for the erection of a hostel in the Government High School. It is a pity that opulent Jains of this city do not imitate his example. Within a short space of two months two well-known Jain shethias died and good sums of money were set apart by them for charity, but their charity is solely confined to the benefit of their own community. It would be much better if relatives and friends of these gentlemen would divert the flow of charity to Educational Institutions like the Gujarat College which is poorly found in respect of professors.

The sanitary condition of the city is far from satisfactory though there is a slight improvement in the public health. The total number of deaths during the week ending the 25th instant was 181 and of those fevers claimed 88.

We are enjoying most delightful cold weather at present. Nights are cooler than the days and blankets are in much request just now.

## HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 27.

The inaugural meeting of the Hyderabad Indian Christian Association, held last Saturday evening at Shapurwadi, was largely attended and was presided over by Dr. George Nundy, who is President of the Association. In delivering the inaugural address, Dr. Nundy referred to the ends and aims of the Association, and dwelt at some length on the essentials that make for success. Above all, he emphasied the necessity of bearing in mind that to attain ultimately all that was desired, there must be unity of purpose, unity of action, and mutual good-feeling. The Reverend Mr. Israel spoke on the same subject, giving his personal views; and a Mahratta Christian gentleman made an eloquent Telegu speech, which was much appreciated by those who were able to follow him. Mrs. Trimbak, sang a Mahratta song, and the Misses Seth followed by rendering some sacred songs in English. Miss Trimbak also entertained the assembly with an excellent selection of pianoforte music, which was very much appreciated.

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In September last a report appeared in the "Bombay Gazette," detailing a mail-train accident, on account of which the Station Master at Vicarabad, named Venketnarain, was arrested and released on bail. Subsequently, the Railway Company instituted a complaint against the Station Master in the Court of the Superintendent, Residency Bazars (Mr. Krishnamachari appearing for the Company and Mr. Judge (Solicitor) for the accused), when the statements of the witnesses were recorded. To-day the case was tried by Mr. Gabriel, and Mr. Judge commenced the cross-examination of the witnesses. Mr. Greig, the Permanent Way Inspector, was under cross-examination when I was called away by an urgent message. The other witnesses who were to be cross-examined were Major Smythe, R. E., Chief Engineer, N. G. S. R., Mr. Hoskin, Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Mr. Rawlinson, Traffic Inspector, Driver Jones, and Guard P. Collins.

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The Military Sports held last Wednesday on the Futteh Maidan were not attended as well as usual, due perhaps to the items on the programme being unattractive. In the tent-pegging event, Shah Mirza Beg, Hamid Yar Jung, Osman Yar-ud-Dowah, and Lieutenant Hashim showed up brilliantly. It was particularly interesting to see Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk taking an active part in the sports and also doing good work with the spear, but somehow he surprisingly failed to cut the sheep with the sword. Referring to this event, many are of opinion that sheep-cutting should be discontinued Dummies ought to be used instead.

***

The Postal night-delivery service was resumed on the 1st October last, but, as I anticipated, it proves to be more of an annoyance than a convenience. If the post is delivered at all at night, it is generally near midnight—anyhow between 10 and 12 o'clock, or the next morning. And this is the result of the much-trumpeted night-delivery. The generality of the public would be thankful if the local British Postal authorities could arrange to deliver the post first thing in the morning—about Chota Hazri time. This may easily be done by increasing the staff of peons or by encouraging the present staff with an increase of salary. But if the Postal authorities really mean to consider and give effect to their public obligations, they should arrange for the sorting according to Postmen's beats of the letters for delivery at Hyderabad and Secunderabad in the run between Wadi and Hyderabad, so that as soon as the mail arrives and the bags reach the Post Office, the packets could be delivered to each Postman. I feel sure that arrangements could be made with the Railway Company for a mail van to run between Wadi and Hyderabad and Secunderad.

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If there is one official institution more than another that receives the attention, of those in charge, it is, I venture to say, the Government Central Jail at Chenchilguda. Not long ago I visited the institution, and through the courtesy of one of the officers, there, I was shown round the different wards, including the industrial and the lunatic wards. We first inspected the Printing Department, where the plant and material, especially the presses and machines, were in excellent order, the latter being of the latest description. With the exception of real composing, all the work is done by the convicts, who looked a healthy, sturdy lot. The convicts strike off on an average about 1,000 copies per day. Besides envelopes and official covers, they rule paper, number pages, bind books, and do other sorts of work. We next went to the Weaving Department, where I counted no less than twenty hand looms all worked by convicts, and it must be admitted that the cloth turned out by them is good, and is used solely for jail purposes. The very remarkable thing is that each workman tries to do the most he can, cheerfully and not perfunctorily or with a sulky face on. In the kitchen, too, you will find the handy convict working with a vigour positively absent in a paid servant. Amongst the convicts there is a professional barber who does all the shaving and hair-cutting; so that the jail is verily self-contained in regard to its requirements. Lastly, we got to the Lunatic Wards, where there was a lot of hetero-genous beings, numbering about 150. Some of these fellows are chained and secured to pegs. When they saw a strange visitor, they greeted him with yells, heaping curses and abuses on their wardens, and calling the gods to witness that they were sane and those that placed them there were mad. If I were to attempt to give a minute description, I am afraid I should be transgressing the limits of your columns. But I must add that the sanitary and hygienic arrangements are splendid, and that every part of the jail bespeaks cleanliness. It was seriously told me that when convicts were liberated, they were found to be heavier by many pounds than when they were admitted—and I think this is no exaggeration.

A CORRESPONDENT writes pointing out that the fears of Indian Christians in Trichinopoly regarding the dearth of S. P. G. Missionaries in the district for educational and other work have been dispelled by the liberality of the Home Committee. During the year the Mission has received an addition of four workers, so that the feeling of alarm created at the proposed abolition of the S. P. G. College and the transfer of the S. P. G. Brotherhood to Bangalore has quite subsided. The first of these workers, the Rev. C. M. C. Bone, the new Superintending Missionary, was the first to arrive. He has been nearly a year in the country and has already learned a good deal of Tamil. The Rev. W. H. M. Lonsdale has also arrived and is on the Staff of the College and took part in the recent Teachers' Conference, and Messrs. A. F. Gardiner and R. D. Downes, as has already been announced in connection with the presentation made to the Rev. J. A. Sharrock the other day, have both arrived and taken up their posts as Principal and Vice-Principal, respectively, of the College.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### POLO.

### The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 2.

Two games were played to-day instead of three, the Baluchis, who should have met the Divisional Staff, having been engaged at hockey. Both games were played spiritedly, but the two losing teams were unfortunately outplayed at every point. There was a large gathering in the Pavilion during the afternoon.

FIRST GAME.

26TH CAVALRY, No. 2 vs. M. I., No. 1.

Umpires:—Lieut. Cassim Shah and Lieut. Binney.

FIRST CHUKKER.—The Cavalry had much the better of the gallops for the first four minutes, after which they got the ball up to the M. I. end and hit a goal. A minute later the Cavalry worried the M. I. as the latter's posts and, finding an opening, scored for the second time.

26th Cavalry, No. 2..... 2 goals.
M. I. No. 1, ..... nil

SECOND CHUKKER.—A minute after the start the Cavalry were up at the M. I. posts and scored, and on changing ends they were at once at the M. I. end and hit a second goal. They placed a third goal to their credit the next instant, and would have added a fourth when they were clean up to the M. I. flags, but the M. I. rushed up and saved. The very next moment, however, the Cavalry attacked the M. I. posts and scored their fourth goal.

26th Cavalry, No. 2..... 4 goals.
M. I., No. 1..... nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—Starting from behind the M. I line the Cavalry cut out most of the work for a couple of minutes, when they got the ball within shooting range; but in letting drive for goal they missed by an inch. They continued the attack, however, and just on the point of time hit a goal.

26th Cavalry, No. 2..... 1 goal.
M. I., No. 1 ..... nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—From midfield the Cavalry at once rushed the M. I. posts and hit a goal, and a minute after scored another goal, the ball having been dribbled in from a scrum. The ball was hit all over the field after this, till Chayter got on to it, and clearing down from the centre unopposed, sent it flying through the sticks. The next instant the Cavalry placed another goal to their credit, when the chukker and game ended.

26th Cavalry, No. 2 ..... 4 goals.
M. I., No. 1 ..... nil.

Score.—
26th Cavalry, No. 2, scratch...equals 11 goals.
M. I., No. 1, plus 3.....equals 3 goals.

SECOND GAME.

R. F. A., No. 1 vs. R. F. A., No. 2.

FIRST CHUKKER.—From a series of fast gallops up and down the field No. 1 got up to No. 2's end and let drive for goal, but missed fire, when No. 2 cleared with the ball to the opposite end, and Duberly getting on to it at the head of the field sent it flying through the posts when the chukker closed.

R. F. A., No. 1.....1 goal.
R. F. A., No. 2 ..... nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—After a minute's sticky play in midfield No. 2 galloped up to No. 1 end and hit a goal. The next instant they scored again. No. 2 were within an ace of adding a third goal to their score, but while the ball was up at the mouth of No. 1 goal the latter galloped up and saved the situation, and a moment later the chukker ended.

R. F. A., No. 2.....2 goals.
R. F. A., No. I.....1 goal.

THIRD CHUKKER.—After a good bit of up and down play, during which neither side had much of an advantage, No. 2 got within shooting range, but before they could get a chance to score, No. 1. were on to the ball and cleared with it to midfield when the chukker ended in a blank.

R. F. A., No. 2..... nil.
R. F. A., No. 1..... nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—No. 2 were at once away with the ball, and, before No. 1 knew exactly where they were, hit a goal. They were in complete possession of the ball a minute later and took it clean up to No. 1's posts, but in striking for goal the shot went a bit wide. Then Wallace was on to the ball and ran away with it to No. 2's end, but he missed his final drive for goal, when No. 2 took command and swept down to the opposite end when the time was up.

R. F. A., No. 2 ..... 1 goal.
R. F. A., No. 1..... nil.

Score—
R. F. A., No. 2, plus 3..... 7 goals.
R. F. A., No. 1, plus 4..... 4 goals.

## HOCKEY.

### The Divisional Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 2.

This Tournament, open to teams from the Indian Army and for which a cup was presented two years ago by General Richardson, opened to-day.

The 114th Maharattas defeated the 127th Baluchis by 2 goals to love and the 3rd Sappers and Miners beat the 109th Infantry by 2 goals to love.

## HYGIENIC BED-LINEN.

There are many, says "Chambers's Journal," who, for physical reasons, are compelled to sleep between blankets the whole year round—a necessity which in summer is particularly trying, owing to the weight and thickness of the covering, which is oppressive, not taking into consideration any irritation that may be caused by the nap. Even so far as concerns persons possessed of robust health, extreme care has to be observed in the use of ordinary sheeting, since, although it will absorb perspiration, it becomes damp and clammy, and often sets up a severe chill. In the cases of invalids and delicate persons the difficulty is more complex. There are, however, many maladies, especially of a tropical nature, where the slightest appreciable weight during the fever stage is keenly felt by the sufferer; and, although sheeting is used to improve the comfort, it has to be supplemented by a blanket to prevent the chilling reaction of the former acting injuriously upon the high temperature of the patient. Moreover, such clothing, owing to the closeness of the weaving, acts as a clog upon the pores of the skin. Under these circumstances, the new sheeting that has recently been placed upon the markets should meet with a warm appreciation. It is made in accordance with the aertex cellular principles, the efficiency of which in regard to underwear has long been established. These sheets are made in one seamless piece, and, from their cellular construction, while acting as an excellent covering to the body, still afford complete ventilation to the skin. Furthermore, they are very light, so that their presence is barely perceptible, yet at the same time they impart a feeling of sufficient warmth without any oppression. No matter how soddened they may become by absorbing perspiration, they never produce a cold or clammy effect. In winter they never impart that shock experienced when one jumps between the linen sheets and never convey any sence of dampness. From the medical point of view, owing to their hygienic system of construction, they are in great request, many of our largest hospitals being exclusively supplied therewith, particularly for use in fever and consumption cases. Experience has demonstrated their efficiency for the last-named scourge when the patients reach what is called the night-sweat stage. The excessive prespiration which will make the linen sheet wringing wet, necessitating its immediate removal to avoid striking cold to the sufferer, does not so affect the cellular fabric. The perspiration is absorbed, but never chills; while, owing to the porosity of the material, it ensures the skin being efficiently ventilated without any ill-effects. The ease with which they can be washed is also an important point, since boiling is obviated. For children's cots they are eminently adapted, especially for those of tender years who require a texile, thin, light, soft, and yet warm. Taken all round this application of the cellular principle of weaving marks the most important stride that has been made in the hygienic equipment of the "lit," since blankets and sheets were first adopted.


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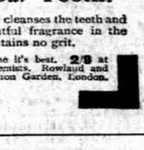
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## BY THE WAY.

### PROFESSOR AYRTON AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Some ten years ago the late Professor Ayrton was asked what electricity was going to do for us in the near future. His answer is interesting in view of what has taken place since: "What we shall get in the immediate future are underground electric railways. Quite a number of these have already been proposed, and we may look for their development at no great distant date. Electric traction is going to be the big thing." Curiously, he did not think that the "electric-cab" had any future, that was, unless there was some wholly new invention. No electric vehicle, he said, which did not get its powers of propulsion from overhead wires or underground conductors could compete with steam or petroleum traction.

### MRS. AYRTON.

It was the wife of Professor Ayrton who, two years ago, was awarded the "Hughes Medal" of the Royal Society for her scientific researches. She was the first lady to receive the honour of a Royal Society medal for unaided individual work, though Madame Curie received a similar honour for work done in collaboration with her husband, the late M. Curie. Some very fruitful experiments were made by her some years ago on the probable cause for the formation of sand ripples in estuaries and tidal rivers. At one of the Royal Society's Ladies' Soirees the results of two years of experiment were exhibited in a series of tanks. Mrs. Ayrton was able to show how sand ripple marks are born, how they grow, and continue. Mrs. Ayrton was at one time a teacher at Girton.

### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES AS UNEMPLOYED.

In one respect Mr. Bryan is much more fortunate than the Democratic candidate of 1904. He can at once resume the lecturing and journalistic work that was suspended during the campaign. Mr. Parker, on the other hand, had to resign, when nominated for the Presidency, his post as Chief Justice of the new York Court of Appeals, and his defeat compelled him to take up again the practice of the law which he had dropped on his elevation to the Bench nineteen years before. Mr. Taft would, of course, have joined the ranks of the temporarily unemployed if he had been unsuccessful, as he resigned his office in the Cabinet on receiving the Presidential nomination.

### THE LATE PROFESSOR LEWIS CAMPBELL.

The Hellenistic revival (writes a correspondent) has had few promoters more conspicuous and accomplished than the ex-Professor of Greek at St. Andrews, who, before taking that position in 1863, had been for many years a prominent and an interesting figure in nineteenth-century Oxford: Those were the years immediately preceeding the recovery from the state of intellectual lethargy in which the place had been left by the Tractarian wranglings. Next to Jowett's stimulating introduction of the history of early Greek philosophy, varied by excursions into Hegelianism, there was, as Mark Pattison hinted in his "Reminiscences," no individual force more healthily animating and soundly instructive than that represented by the then Mitchell Fellow of Queen's. At that time that college gathered in its common room teachers of a calibre like the two Falcons, H. B. Byrne, E. Moore, and its present Provost, J. R. Magrath. In his latest writing, Lewis Campbell acknowledged the extraordinary instinct of the late Churton Collins for discovering parallels, in thought or expression, between the classics of the ancient time and of English letters. Something of the same faculty (adds our correspondent) was gradually and instructively developed by Lewis Campbell himself.

### AN OLD-TIME LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Whatever the praiser of olden times may say, it is doubtful whether the Lord Mayor's reign has ever been more sumptuously inaugurated than this year. Pepys seems to have had a poor opinion of the civic pageant of his time, and a still worse of the Lord Mayor's banquet. The pageants he describes as "very silly" (this was in Sir Anthony Bateman's Show in 1663); and as for the dinner, although there was apparently plenty to eat and drink, "it was very unpleasing," he records, "that we had no napkins nor change of trenchers, and drunk out of earthen pitchers and wooden dishes." But the ladies seem to have disgusted him most of all. "Though there were many and fine," he says, "yet I could not discern one handsome face there, which was very strange. . . . Being wearied with looking at a company of ugly women Creed and I went away."

### THE LORD MAYOR'S COACH.

The six horses attached to the Lord Mayor's coach in this year's procession did not find their berth altogether a sinecure. For the glorious chariot weighs nearly four tons—without the coachman—and the harness each horse carries is but a pound or two short of a hundredweight. The coach has been in use for over a hundred and fifty years, its first appearance having been in 1757. But it has been by no means overworked, and in the long intervals between the Lord Mayor's shows it is in the care of a West End firm, who prepare it for its annual public appearance.

### A FAMOUS WEST-END CHURCH.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, where Mr. F. L. Boyd will succeed the late Prebendary Villiers, was built by Cundy in 1843, and once possessed a pinnacled tower copied from York Minster. Except St. Alban's Holborn, no other London church has made so much history. This was one of the three churches in London where the ceremonial side of the Tractarian Movement first developed, and the decided cases of "Sheppard v. Bennett" and "Westerton v. Liddell," in which two former vicars were concerned, still form landmarks of Ecclesiastical Law. Of late years St Paul's, Knightsbridge, has quite eclipsed St. George's Hanover-square, as the favourite rendezvous for fashionable marriages.

### THE LATE LORD JUSTICE MATHEW.

The late Sir James C. Mathew was noted for his ready wit, as well as for his deep knowledge of the law. He was one of Lord Bowen's colleagues in the Tichborne case, was one of the most intimate friends of that accomplished lawyer, and was the recipient of much of his humorous verse. One rhyming letter begins:

My dear J. C.,
Will you be free,
To carry me,
Beside of thee
In your bugee,
To Sejborne's tea?

### A TIMELY PROTEST.

On an occasion when at Birmingham Assizes the late Judge was irritated by the frequent reiteration in a case before him of that offensive vulgarity which is the modern evolution of the old-world ejaculation "By our Lady." He made reference to the word in his summing-up. "Then there's that busy 'b,' said he. "I hope there are 'bees' that are busier. The way that unfortunate word is used, both in this city and elsewhere, is perfectly amazing I cannot see why there should be that passionate affection for the word but it is used at every turn of the talk—in business in friendship in the public-house, in the workshop and everywhere else." If more men in prominent positions would join in Mr Justice Mathew's manly protest something might be done towards the abatement of what has long been a public nuisance.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

SWITZERLAND IN WINTER.—

When year after year sees us baulked of our good, old-fashined snow-balling Christmas-time, it is little wonder that the Swiss heights, with skating and ski-ing, and tobogganning, and snow, snow as far as the eye can reach and deeper than the foot can fathom, are attracting us more each winter, writes our lady correspondent. Switzerland offers us all we miss at home, and in tempting fashion, making capital out of her winter snows, exploiting and turning into many shekels what might have been considered a monstrous hindrance to a less enterprising people. The family that spends one sporting holiday in Switzerland is pretty sure to want another. Lots of people going to the sporting parts of Switzerland for the first time are a little puzzled to know how to dress, what they should and should not take. My experience would lead me to say, to men as well as to women, "Your comfortable old tweeds, the suits that have done duty in Scotland or on the golf-links, and in the plural number. Most have more than one tweed suit, and to take whatever number you have." It is pleasant to have a variety even in one's most utilitarian clothes. Then the knitted coat and tweed skirt, the golfing suit is capital too, and makes a nice change from the all-tweed costume. Serges come in as well, but I don't think they look quite so nice on the ice as a tweed in a sporting tone, and with perhaps a hat of stitched material and a motor scarf matching each other in colour, and contrasting with the tweed. Boys and girls dress like the grown-ups, and must take their tweeds and serges, and little suits with jersey tops, for which they can have hats or caps to match. When the dinner-time comes, there is change, of course, high evening frocks for the women and dinner-jackets for the men; but up to that time they wear the tweed suit right through the day. A big, easy-fitting Scotch tweed coat is indispensable. All along the line it is Scotch clothes one wants, only for ski-ing the skirt should be extra short, whilst for skating the ordinary short length of the sporting skirt will suffice, which shortness is increased by the heightening effect of the skates. For ski-ing the skirt should finish half-way between the knee and the in-step.

## HOW THE WALLS OF JERICHO FELL.

### New Light on Old Testament History.

Every once in a while, like a mummy come to life, either in Egypt or the Holy land, or elsewhere in the East, a tablet, inscription, or parchment, appears with a message a thousand or two thousand years old, which throws amazing light upon that most interesting of all historical narratives—the Bible.

The latest message is 2,000 years old, and only once before has the darkness been lightened by a flash from this source. Once the scholar Scaliger got into friendly communication with the Samaritans in Cairo during the sixteenth century and obtained from them copies of certain parts of their calender and an Arabic chronicle written in the twelfth century and called the Book of Joshua.

With the copies was a letter mentioning other Hebrew books, of which Scaliger at once begged copies. But the Smaritans had learned that their correspondent was a Gentile, and absolutely refused to grant copies of their treasures to him. No more information came from the Samaritans during all the succeeding years until just now.

Dr. Moses Gaster, a great Hebrew authority, has long been on terms of intimacy with the Samaritans. This year when in Samaria he was allowed to search throughout their libraries. Nablus, the High Priest, gave him a chronicle of the Samaritans from the entry of the Children of Israel into Palestine to the present year. From the verger of the library he bought another ancient parchment, supposed to be almost identical with the first part of the other manuscript. He has now discovered that this second parchment is nothing less than the long lost Samaritan version of the Book of Joshua.

For 2,000 years this work has lain hidden in the hands of the Samaritans, and by some mistake sold by them for a trifle. For centuries there has been a discussion whether this work had really ever existed. The majority of authorities held that it was a myth. The newly discovered book starts with a new and interesting point. It places a definite date on the creation of the world, giving the year of the death of Moses as the 2,794th from the creation. Another item of importance that the Bible omits is Joshua's order for the counting of the people.

Most interesting of all is the light it throws on the miraculous falling of the walls of Jericho. From the biblical account it was understood that the actual stone walls of the city fell at the blowing of the horns of Joshua's host. This incident has always been hard to explain, and many an ingenious attempt has been made to show how noise might have knocked down the walls. The new book has a wholly different story. It seems the walls in question were not the solid masonry walls of Jericho at all, but were seven magic walls of iron with which the wicked necromancers of King Shobach had surrounded Joshua's army.

Surrounded by these seven magic walls of iron, the army of the Children of Israel was helpless to attack the hosts of Shobach or to escape. But Joshua prayed to God, who sent him a dove in answer. Joshua wrote a message to King Nobah, asking him for help. The dove flew over the seven magic walls to Nobah, who marched with his tribes to Joshua. Just at the proper moment the priest Phineas marched out with a trumpet, upon which he blew just one blast. At the sound of the trumpet the magic seven iron walls fell and vanished and Joshua defeated Shobach.

If the walls were magic walls to begin with it makes unnecessary the laboured explanations of how noise could knock them down. Nobah, it seems, had been appointed king over the two and a half tribes, returned beyond the Jordan. The biblical narrative of the spies sent to Jericho and saved by Rahab, hidden in her house on the wall of the city and later lowered to safety by her with a cord, is confirmed in detail by the Samaritan account.

In many ways the new work is defective as compared with the Bible. And considering that the Samaritans did not look upon it as sacred, and even let the work get out of their knowledge altogether, so that it was sold for a trifle, it is almost miraculous that it should have been preserved. However, biblical students are congratulating themselves that it fell into such expert hands and saw ai with eagerness Dr. Gaster's complete translation.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## MEN AND MATTERS.

THE EARTHQUAKE EXPERT.

Professor John Milne, who has recently been awarded a medal of the Royal Society for his eminent services in the modern development of seismological science, is the leading earthquake expert of the day. The professor has been a great traveller, but he now lives quietly in the Isle of Wight, where he keeps his seismograph, the wonderful instrument that records an earthquake, no matter at what part of the globe it may occur. Professor Milne is also one of the greatest living authorities on Japan, and was for twenty years engaged by the Japanese Government as a geologist and mining engineer. Like the late Sir Edwin Arnold, the professor married a Japanese lady, and their wedded life has been ideally happy.

TIME ENOUGH.

Had it not been for chance, Professor Milne might never have seriously taken up the study of earthquakes at all. He was quite a young man when Field, the famous American cable-layer, sent to the School of Mines for a man to go out to Japan, and it happened that young Milne was selected for the post. "Can you start on Tuesday?" asked Mr. Field. "Well, to-day is Friday; I am afraid I cannot get my things ready in so short a time," was the reply. "Look here, young man," said Field, "it only took six days to make the world, and if a whole world can be made in that time, your things can be got ready in less." So the future Professor went to Japan, and it was while in the land of chrysanthemums that he invented the wonderful apparatus that has made his name famous.

AN OPPONENT OF SOCIALISM.

Mr. W. H. Mallock, who lectured at Caxton Hall on behalf of the London Municipal Society, is one the most brilliant and vigorous opponents of Socialism of the day. A nephew of James Anthony Froude, the famous historian, it is perhaps no wonder that Mr. Mallock should have literary tastes, and his versatility is remarkable, for, besides many works on religious, economic, and social questions, he has also written a number of clever novels and some very excellent poetry. Mr. Mallock is a man of wide learning and original ideas, and he has travelled extensively—having lived for some time in Cyprus and the East of Europe.

THE STUDENT AND THE POLICEMAN.

At a dinner in New York, Mr. Mallock once told an amusing story apropos a new definition of Socialism—his particular "bete noire." "I find that definition rather confusing," he said. "It reminds me of the Oxford student's badinage with a policeman. 'Constable,' said the youth, one night, 'I'd like to ask you a question. Does the law permit me to call you an ass?' 'You move on,' the office growled. 'But,' continued the youth, 'does the law permit me to call an ass a policeman?' 'The law don't say anything about that,' was the reply. 'Then, said the youth, 'Good-night, Mr. Policeman!'"

A MELBA STORY.

On the arrival of Madame Melba at Liverpool from Belfast she told of a romantic incident which clearly proves the days of chivalry are not gone. After the performance, the prima donna was proceeding to her carriage, but, observing the passage muddy, she desired her maid to procure a carpet to cover it. Amongst the hundreds of people who had surrounded the carriage to obtain a glimpse of the celebrated singer was a little newsboy, who without the least hesitation, spread his bundle of papers to form a carpet on which the diva walked to her carriage. "It was one of the most touching incidents of my life," she added, "and I would give anything to learn the name of that chivalrous Irish boy." Up to the present the modern Raleigh prefers to remain unknown to fame, but doubtless the efforts of the Belfast press will soon establish his identity.

A LORD MAYOR'S POST-BAG.

The ex-Lord Mayor, Sir John Bell, was during his term of office the recipient of many cool and extra-ordinary demands from folk residing in all parts of the world. Once a man named Bell wrote him: "Your name is Bell, my uncle was named Bell, too. He was a brewer. I think, thus, that I have some claim upon you. Please send me by return pot the sum of £150." Mr. Bell, however, was doomed to disappointment, and so was the barber who on account of the fact that he had once shaved a Lord Mayor, wanted Sir John to send him £5 in order to instal an electric hair-brush in his establishment.

SIR JOHN BELL—UNIVERSAL PROVIDER.

When Lord Mayor-elect, the representative of a London weekly journal interviewed him on the subject of how to make farming pay. A Geman contemporary copied the article, with the result that from a farmhouse thirty miles outside Berlin Sir John received the following: "Your Excellency,—I am delighted to hear that you have been made Lord Mayor, especially as you are a farmer. As you no doubt are interested in poultry farming, and as it has been for many years my wish to get a good breed in my yard, will you please give me one cock and two hens in exchange for three hens of my breed which I will send you?"

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FAVOURITE STORY.

Amongst the stories President Roosevelt is most fond of telling is one about an open-air reception held at Syracuse a year or two ago. A tall negro pushed his way forward through the crowd and eagerly grasped the President's hand. "Yo'an'me war bo'n on the same day. Mistah Roosevelt!" the darky said, enthusiatically. 'De—lighted, indeed, to hear it the President responded warmly, taking a fresh grip of the black hand and laughing heartly. "So you and I were born on the same day? Well, well!" "Yo am foty seven tyeahs old, suh!" "I am," was the answer." "An, yo' war bo'n on Octobah 17th, 1858?" "Yes." "Ya—as, suh, then exclaimed the darky, shaking with raptureya—as, such. Mr. Roosevelt yo' an' me is bofe twins.'

A MASONIC HONOUR.

Mr. Sigismund Kutnow has been presented with a handsome jewel on the conclusion of his successful year in the chair of the Alexandra Palace Lodge of Freemasons. He has also received a silver salver in commemoration of his generous efforts on behalf of Masonic charity by qualifying as patron of the three Royal Masonic institutions, serving as steward to each, and raising the record amount of 1,200 guineas.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless, and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentary and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.


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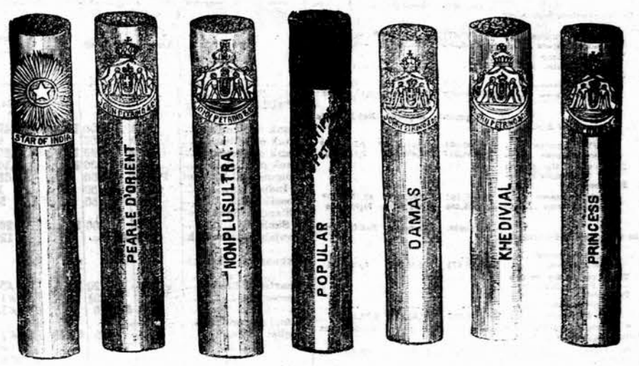


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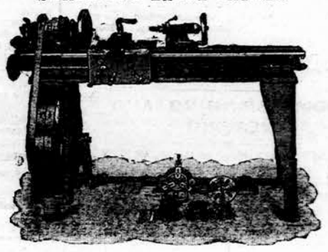

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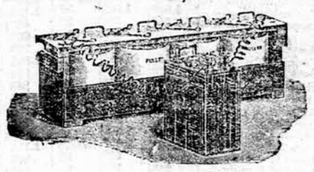

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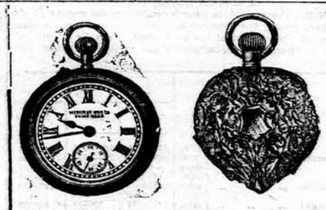

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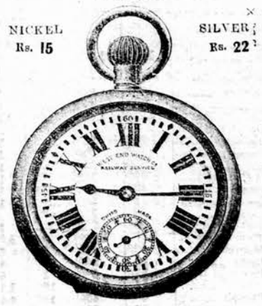

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# Too Old at 40

HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.

Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

*Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.*

*Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.*

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

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To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

*Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.*

*Name*.....

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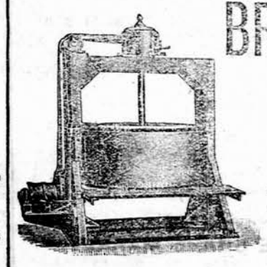

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# COMMERCIAL NEWS

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 1.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 2.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols... ... | 83 11-16 | Ex | |
| 3 do. Rentes ... ... | 97 | un | chgd |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 99 | 1/16 | |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities.... | 62 9/16 | 1/16 | |
| *Bar Silver in London ... | 22 1/8 | | 3/16 |
| do. do. 2 months' hence. | 22 1/8 | | 1/4 |
| do. in New York ... | 47 7/8 | | 1/2 |
| Exchange on London at Paris... | 25·11 1/2 | 1/2 | |
| do. do. do. Berlin.... | 20·47 | | 1/4 |
| do. do. do. New York. | 4·86 3-4 | un | chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 2 1/2 | since | 28th |
| do Short London Bills | | | May |
| 3 months' sight. | 2 3/8 | un | chgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 2 3/8 | un | chgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 2 3/4 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 3 | | 1/8 |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 2 1/8 | un | chgd |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 2 1/4 | un | chgd |

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ...£150,000 for Egypt.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 3/4d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 230,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11½ unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Weak.

### COTTON.

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| Futures ... ... ... | ...Steady. |
| East Indian ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| Manchester ... ... | Quiet but Steady. |
| Total Sales ... ... | ... 6,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | ... 300 ,, |
| Imports ... ... ... | ...18,000 ,, |
| Mid-Americans ... ... | ...4·98—13 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | 8 15/16 unchgd. |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| D.-J. | J.-F. | F.-M | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·69 | 4·69 | 4·69 | 4·69 | 4·70 |

—02

| May-June. | June-July. | July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·70 | 4·70 | 4·69 | 4·64 |

—03

**New York :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... | 104,000 Bales |
| Do. do. last year ... ... | 85,000 ,, |
| Exports to Great Britain. ... | 16,000 ,, |
| Do to Continent ... ... | 54,000 ,, |
| Spot Cotton—9·35 unchgd. | |
| Futures—Month of Jan. 8·85 | Declined owing to commission houses liquidation and to reported slack spot demand. |
| Do. do. May 8·88 | |

**New Orleans :—**

Spot Cotton—8 15/16—1/16
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·74
Do. do. May 8·86
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed :—** Tone of Rapeseed—Nominal.

**Linseed :—** Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48—Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Nominal.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee :—** In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd.

**Rubber :—** Para Rubber, 5s. 3 1-4. Value.

**Arrivals :—** "Strathspey," "Walton Hall."

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [2ND DECEMBER, 1908.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Boxes Gold Bullions | Rs. 2,27,280 | Freemantle | National Bank. |

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of England... 2½ per cent. | from 20th May. |
| Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. | ,, 26th Nov. |
| Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. | ,, 5th Nov. |
| Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. | ,, 1st Dec.. |

**Money :—** Borrowers for two months at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

**Exchange :—** The Market has been quiet but steady to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. T.T., 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. The Bank closed early pending the result of the Council Bill sale to-day and throughout business has been on small lines. There has been a small enquiry for ready wire at our quotation and buyers are asking 1s. 3 31-32d. T.T. for January which is not available. Far Eastern rates are weaker following the direction of the silver market.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. on London ... | 1s. 3 7-8d. |
| Demand Draft ... | 1s. 3 29-32d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight... | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Do 6 months' sight... | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do 3 months' sight—France | 168 1-4 |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | 137 1-2 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 124 1-2 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 152 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | 154 |

**Government Paper :—** At opening to-day the quotations were 94 1-2 for ready and 94 7 16 for the settlement. There has not been much doing, but towards the close there were some buyers and rates have improved 1-16 for ready and the account. Calcutta market is advised as 94 1-2 ready and 94 5-8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 94·9 |
| 1st Settlement | ... | ... | ... | ,, 94·8 |

**Bullion :—** On Tuesday there was a further fall in the price of Bar silver in London, ready being down 3-16 and forward ¼ both to 22 1-8. New York was 1-8 lower at 47 7-8. Locally the market opened at 56 3-16 ex-duty but the tendency has been weak and ready bars close at 56 1-16. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 56 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 56 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 56 | 1 | 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

There was little change in the general position of our market on opening to-day. Prices were a shade lower for some descriptions, but the volume of business passing, either for forward delivery or in ready, was small. At Colaba the feeling was decidedly weaker, and prices for contracts close as under. A small business was done in Khangaum-Akola and other Berar descriptions, as also in Broach, at the decline. Ready Cotton was also easier with a very moderate offtake.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | 225 | Mar 09 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | 220 | 1-2 ,, |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ... | 204 | Jan 09 |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ... | 197 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ... | 190 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... ... | 190 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... ... ... | 180 | ,, |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 176-7 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 180 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 177 | ,, |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... ... | 167 | ,, |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... ... | Quiet but steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 8,000 Bales |
| Total Imports ... ... | 7,000 ,, |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-March | Mar-Apl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·69 | 4·69 | 4·68 | 4·69 |
| unchgd. | | —01 | unchgd. |

| Apl.-May. | May.-June. | June.-July | July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·69 | 4·70 | 4·70 | 4·69 | 4·64 |
| →01 | unchgd. | | | |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**

The market is easier with only a very moderate business doing.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 8 4 6 | B. T. |
| May ... ... ... | ,, | 7 15 0 | R. T. |

**Rapeseed —**

The market is quiet with little enquiry. Quotations are as under :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore ... | Rs. | 8 7 0 | B. T. |
| Apl.-May Brown Delhi ... | ,, | 7 15 6 | R. T. |

**Gingellyseed :—**

The market is steady with a better enquiry.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85p.c.... ... ... | Rs. | 45 0 0 | |
| Mimbara ... ... ... ... | ,, | 45 12 0 | |
| White Khandesh ... ... ... | ,, | 46 8 0 | |

**Poppyseed :—**

Apl.-May ... ... ...Rs. 9 11 0 R. T
Tone—Steady.

**Castorseed :—**

Ready ... ... ... ...Rs. 30 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

**Cottonseed :—**

Ready ... ... ... ... Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

**Mowrassed :—**

Ready ... ... ... Rs. 6 11 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

**Groundnuts—**

Jan-Feb ... ... ... ... Rs. 40 0 0
Tone—Steady.

**Wheat :—**

White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 5 7 0 R. T.
White Pessi 85p.c. ... ,, 5 14 0 ,,
Tone—Steady.

### THE SHARE MARKET.

**Banks :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... ... | 1,490 |
| India ... ... ... | 69 |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 55½ |

**Mills :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Crescents ... ... ... | 115 |
| David ... ... ... ... | 457½ January |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... | 825 |
| Maneckji Petit ... ... | 3,320 |
| New Great Eastern ... ... | 216 1-4 |

**Presses :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian Cotton Co ... ... | 128 3-4 |
| New Berar ... ... ... | 495 |
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 650 |
| Volkart's United ... ... | 497½ |

**Miscellaneous :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Badham Pile & Co ... ... | 129 |
| Do. do. Pref. ... | 153 |
| Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ... | 265 |
| Colaba Land and Mill... ... | 1,135 |

**Railways :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... | 562½ |
| Amritsar-Patti ... ... | 119 |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 420 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 8,423 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 19,865 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 2,562 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 936 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 20,914 | ,, |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 623 | ,, |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 622 | ,, |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 3,377 | ,, |
| Rice ... ... ... | 3,911 | ,, |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 788 | ,, |
| Cottonseed... ... ... | 13,513 | ,, |
| Mowrasseed... ... ... | 891 | ,, |
| Gram ... ... ... | 3,986 | ,, |
| Jowar ... ... ... | 3,115 | ,, |
| Maize ... ... ... | nil. | |

## London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 2.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 2nd December :—

| Mines. | Share. | Paidup | Buyers. | Sellers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anantapur Gold... | £1 | 6s. | £1 0 0 | £1 1 0 |
| Balaghat (Ord) ... | £0 | 7s. 6d. | £0 4 3 | £0 5 3 |
| Balaghat (Pref) ... | £10 | ... | £0 14 6 | £0 15 9 |
| Champion Reefs... | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | £0 6 0 | £0 7 0 |
| Hoare Gold ..... | £1 | 15s. 4d. | £0 0 4½ | £0 0 7½ |
| Dec. G. F. Dev ... | £1 | 5s. 0d. | £0 0 1½ | £0 0 4½ |
| Dhar. Gold Mines. | £1 | £1 | £0 3 3 | £0 4 3 |
| Dharwar Reefs ... | £1 | £1 | £0 2 0 | £0 3 0 |
| G. F. Mysore ..... | £1 | £1 | £0 0 1½ | £0 0 4½ |
| Glenrock, Ind..... | 10s. | 9s. 9d. | £0 0 9 | £0 1 0 |
| G. F. Dharwar ... | £1 | £1 | £0 3 6 | £0 4 0 |
| Muttl ..... | £1 | £1 | £0 19 0 | £1 1 0 |
| Hyderabad Dec ... | £3 | £3 | £1 15 0 | £1 17 6 |
| Ind. Mines Syn ... | 4s. | 3s. | £ Nil | £0 0 3 |
| Kempinkti New... | 5s. | 5s. | £0 0 3 | £0 0 6 |
| Mysore Gold ..... | 10s. | 10s. | £4 11 3 | £4 16 3 |
| Mysore Reef Ord.. | £1 | £1 | £0 0 4½ | £0 0 7½ |
| Mysore West ..... | £1 | 19s. | £0 0 3 | £0 0 9 |
| Mysore Wynaad... | £1 | 19s. | £0 0 3 | £0 0 9 |
| Nundydroog ..... | 10s. | 10s. | £1 3 9 | £1 6 3 |
| Ooregum (Ord) ... | 16s. | 10s. | £0 13 9 | £0 15 3 |
| Ooregum (Pref) ... | 16s. | 16s. | £0 19 0 | £1 1 0 |
| Burma Ruby Ma... | £1 | 12s. | £0 7 0 | £0 8 0 |
| Sangli Mines Ld... | £1 | 1s. | £0 0 1½ | £0 0 4½ |
| N. Mysore Mang ... | £1 | 15s. | £1 10 0 | £1 11 3 |

JAMES HENRY, an expert quarryman, has been arrested by the police in connection with the Templemore bomb outrage. A private investigation was held and Hennessy was remanded.

## GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1908-1909 :—

GOLD.

| | Imports. | Exports. | Net Imports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of September 1908— | | | |
| Weight in ounces .... | 98,471 | 1,12,283* | —13,822* |
| Value in rupees ..... | 62,53,254 | 64,60,816 | —2,07,562 |
| To the end of the month of September 1908— | | | |
| Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces .... | 7,16,161 | 4,11,260* | 3,04,501* |
| Value in rupees ..... | 4,52,80,302 | 2,35,75,593 | 2,17,04,709 |

SILVER.

| | Imports. | Exports. | Net Imports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of September 1908— | | | |
| Weight in ounces .... | 6,208,084 | 1,472,645* | 4,735,359* |
| Value in rupees ..... | 1,05,56,017 | 3,406,652 | 7,150,365 |
| To the end of the month of September 1908— | | | |
| Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces .... | 46,637,186 | 4,482,921* | 42,154,265* |
| Value in rupees ..... | 8,12,15,535 | 9,687,719 | 71,526,136 |

TOTAL.

| | Imports. | Exports. | Net Imports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of September 1908— | | | |
| Weight in ounces .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Value in rupees ..... | 1,68,09,271 | 9,886,468 | 6,942,803 |
| To the end of six month of September 1908— | | | |
| Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Value in rupees ..... | 12,64,95,657 | 3,32,52,812§ | 9,32,32,845 |

* Figures defective, the weight of certain postal parcels not being declared by post office.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1908-1909.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAM VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD) In the month of September 1908.

| | Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ..... | .... | 10,74,377 | 10,74,377 |
| 2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ..... | 14,17,524 | 3,07,920 | 17,25,514 |
| 3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees | ..... | .... | ..... |
| 4. Purchased Bullion received for Govt coinage ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD). To end of the month of September 1908.

| | Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ..... | .... | 51,33,525 | 51,33,525 |
| 2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ..... | 86,12,425 | 46,93,210 | 13,205,635 |
| 3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4. Purchased Bullion received for Govt coinage ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

COINED AND EXAMINED. In the month of September 1908.

| | Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 British dollars (Tale) Straits dollars (Tale). | .... | 4,59,774 | 4,59,774 |
| 2 Rupees ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

To end of the month of September 1908.

| | Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 British dollars (Tale). | ..... | 2,322,733 | 2,322,733 |
| 2 Rupees ..... | ..... | 8,45,883 | 8,45,883 |
| 3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ..... | ..... | ..... | 29,93,057 |

## INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in September 1908, and in the corresponding months of 1906 and 1907 :—

| | Month of Sep. 1906 | 1907 | 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|
| British India | | | |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 38730078 | 29069149 | 39621428 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 2280723 | 3106138 | 2880468 |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 3230076 | 4077121 | 4239748 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara). | 2763804 | 2962291 | 3070886 |
| Punjab ... ... ... | 1040481 | 199 823 | 847377 |
| Central Provinces and Berar... | 2100742 | 2258441 | 2360347 |
| Total ... .. | 50269184 | 52483962 | 53083186 |
| Foreign Territory. | | | |
| Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh & Ujjain ... ... ... .. | 1822245 | 2084303 | 2288155 |
| Grand Total .. | 52091429 | 54568266 | 55371341 |

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905-06, but coloured piece goods are included in the yardage for 1906-07 and 1907-08.

| | | Month of Sep. 1906 | 1907 | 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British India. | | | | |
| Bombay ... ... .. | pds. | 12723093 | 15888301 | 15293424 |
| | yds. | 54881053 | 70776394 | 67183840 |
| | doza. | 82960 | 70629 | 85297 |
| Madras ... ... .. | pds. | 643628 | 601716 | 636592 |
| | yds. | 2128162 | 1850464 | 1930613 |
| | doz. | 2010 | 324 | 1413 |
| Bengal ... ... .. | pds. | 184757 | 293756 | 512290 |
| | yds. | 490747 | 1167483 | 2321298 |
| | yds. | 630568 | 744391 | 792027 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ... | yds. | 2739774 | 3079383 | 2990485 |
| | doz. | 2010 | 4545 | 2858 |
| | yds. | 29179 | 33706 | 30887 |
| Punjab ... ... .. | yds. | 89863 | 88130 | 82145 |
| | doz. | 21 | 375 | 443 |
| Central Provinces and Berar ... ... .. | pds. | 743501 | 704985 | 767213 |
| | yds. | 2900293 | 2852742 | 3049088 |
| | doz. | 492 | 857 | 804 |
| Total .. | pds. | 14913728 | 18388855 | 16808832 |
| | yds. | 63229892 | 79811797 | 77757494 |
| | doz. | 87435 | 76634 | 90515 |
| Foreign Territory. | | | | |
| Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan. | pds. | 532578 | 586337 | 737707 |
| | yds. | 2104397 | 2119982 | 2641739 |
| Grand Total .. | pds. | 15446304 | 18852192 | 18768840 |
| | yds. | 65234289 | 81931779 | 80399226 |
| | doz. | 87435 | 76634 | 90515 |

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 2nd December 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | Nil | Nil | | Nil | Nil |
| Teheran ... | 2 | 1 | 35 p.m. | 1 | 0 |
| Suez ..... | 2 | 1 | 45 p.m. | 1 | 5 |

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

Offices on land lines Haitu (West Indies) still closed. Telegrams cannot be accepted except for Cape Haitu Mole, St. Nicholas and Port Au Prince (27-11-08)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount | Paid-up | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 14 p. c. | 1,490 |
| Bank of India..... | 100 | 50 | 5 ,, | 69 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 500 | 500 | 12 ,, | 1,600 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 500 | 500 | 10 ,, | 1,140 |
| Commercial Bank of | P. 100 | 100 | 6 ,, | 63½ |
| India ..... | O. 50 | 50 | 14 ,, | 18 |
| Specie Bank ..... | 100 | 50 | 6 ,, | 56½ |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld..... | 100 | 100 | 14 ,, | 260 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 ,, | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank..... | £20 | £20 | 14 ,, | £53½ |
| Mercantile ..... | £25 | £12½ | 6 ,, | £17½ |
| | £25 | £12-10 | 6 ,, | £16½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor... | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £75½ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India | £25 | £12½ | 43 p. c. | 585 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | | | xd 306 |
| All India United Insurance, Co, Ld... | 100 | 20 | ¾ | c-o | 14 |
| Back Bay Bath..... | 50 | 50 | 6 | | 40 |
| Badham Pile ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | | 129 |
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | 330 | | 10,100 |
| Bombay Burma New Issue..... | 625 | 625 | 82½ | xd | 2,525 |
| Bombay Electric ... | P. £10 | 10 | p. c. 6 | xd | 153 |
| Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ..... | O. £10 | £10 | Nill. | | 129 |
| Bombay Ice Mfr..... | 100 | 100 | Nill. | | 28 |
| Bombay Flour Mill... | 500 | 500 | 40 | | 925 |
| Bombay Land and Building ..... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company... | O. 250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | | 333⅓ |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited ..... | P. 250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | | 265 |
| Delhi Flour..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 50 | | xd 395 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance ..... | 200 | 200 | 16 | | 137 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..... | 500 | 50 | yr p.c. 17 | | 125 |
| John Roberts and Co | 100 | 10 | 1½ | | 20 |
| Kemp and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | divd 10 | | 195 |
| Karrachee Landing.. | 200 | 175 | yr. 14 | | xd. 208 |
| Marcks and Co..... | 200 | 75 | 12 | | 150 |
| Napier Hotel Co..... | 100 | 100 | 10 | | 130 |
| Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ..... | 100 | 100 | il. | | 25 |
| The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ..... | 200 | 50 | p.c. 18½ | | 190 |
| Phillips and Co ..... | 100 | 30 | ... | | 27 |
| Port Canning Co..... | 40 | 40 | p.c. 10 | | 54 |
| Shivrajpur ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | | 490 |
| Syndicate..... | A. 10 | 10 | p.c. 25 | | 24 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company..... | B. 10 | 10 | Nil. | | 17 |
| Soundy and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | 8 | | 80 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited..... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom | 20 |
| | G. 75 | £ 15 | ... | dis. | 9 |
| | D. 30 | 60 | ... | | |
| | P. 150 | 40 | 2 dis | | 66½ |
| Thacker and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | p.c. 20 | xd | 236 |
| Telephone Company. | 25 | 25 | yr. 1½ | xd | 33 |
| Treacher and Co..... | 500 | 500 | yr. 40 | | 605 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | | 505 |
| Alliance ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | | 157½ |
| Assur Yeerjee ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | | 400 |
| Berar Manufacturing | 200 | 200 | 20 | xd | 190 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 500 | 500 | yr. 50 | | 675 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co. | 250 | 250 | 1½ | | 615 |
| Bombay United..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | | d500 |
| Century ..... | 100 | 100 | 50 | | 360 |
| Central India..... | 500 | 500 | 85 | | 1,745 |
| China ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | | 1,000 |
| Chhoi Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 20 | | 575½ |
| Colaba Land & Mill. | 700 | 700 | 50 | | 1,135 |
| Coronation Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 60 | | 800 |
| Connaught ..... | 500 | 300 | 25 | | 260½ |
| Coorla ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | | 760 |
| Crescent ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | | 135 |
| Crown ..... | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | | 1,200 |
| Carrimbhoy ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | | 1,120 |
| David ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | | 457½ |
| Emperor Edward .... | 500 | 500 | 20 | | 600 |
| Empress ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | | 365 |
| Framji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | | 1,825 |
| Gold Mohur ..... | 500 | 500 | 20 | | 275 |
| Hindustan ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | | 545 |
| Howard & Bulloughs | 500 | 500 | 25 | | 475 |
| Hyderabad ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | | 1,200 |
| Imperial Cotton..... | 500 | 500 | 15 | | 165 |
| Indian Manufg ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 85 | | 640½ |
| Indo-Ghina Manufg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 75 | | 1,150 |
| James Greaves ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | | 320 |
| Jamshed Manufg .... | 250 | 250 | 10 | | 192½ |
| Jewraj Baloo ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 35 | | 390 |
| Jubilee Mills ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | | 400 |
| Khandesh ..... | 1,000 | 610 | 75 | | 990 |
| Khatao Mackunji .... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 45 | | 800 |
| Kohinoor..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | | 825 |
| Leopold ..... | 100 | 100 | 3 | | 60 |
| Luxmidas..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | | 400 |
| Lakshmi Cotton..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | | 3,535 |
| Madras United ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | | 250 |
| Manockji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150 | | 3,380 |
| Morarji Goculdas ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 175 | | 2,125 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 250 | 250 | ... | | 53 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 50 | 50 | ... | | 20 |
| New Great Eastern... | 200 | 200 | Nil. | | 216½ |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 20 | xd | 745 |
| Phœnix ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | | 110 |
| Presidency ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | | 645 |
| Queen ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | | 900 |
| Rahman ..... | 500 | 500 | p.c. 6 | | 500 |
| Ripon ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 50 | | 840 |
| Sassoon Cotton ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | p.c. 10 | | 1,050 |
| Sassoon Sitt ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | | 600 |
| Sholapur ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | xd | 3,525 |
| S. Mahratta ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | | 215 |
| Standard Mills ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | | 1,430 |
| Sun ..... | 250 | 250 | 25 | | 170 |
| Swadeshi ..... | 500 | 500 | 45 | xd | 1,385 |
| Textile..... | 500 | 500 | 30 | xd | 1,500 |
| Union (V. Gopalji)... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | | 250 |
| Western India..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2 | | 520 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Quotation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ..... | 750 | 750 | 225 | 4,600 |
| Albert ..... | 1,100 | 1,100 | 45 | 600 |
| Bombay Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 107½ |
| Brearl's Cawnpore ... | 200 | 200 | 10 | 175 |
| Broach City ..... | 200 | 200 | 1½ | 175 |
| Port..... | 475 | 475 | ..... | 270 |
| Godavery Valley ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,200 |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ..... | 250 | 250 | ..... | 500 |
| Hindustan ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 120 |
| Hingoli ..... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 102½ |
| Indian Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 14 | 128½ |
| Khangaum ..... | 400 | 400 | 25 | 325 |
| Mahuya ..... | 200 | 200 | ... | 180 |
| Mercantile ..... | 125 | 125 | nil | 50 |
| Manmar Manufg ..... | 250 | 250 | ..... | 260 |
| New East Indian ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,020 |
| New Mofussil ..... | 400 | 400 | 50 | xd 650 |
| New Berar ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 495 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 500 | 30 | 510 |
| Parbhany ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,150 |
| Sind Punjab ..... | 400 | 400 | 140 | 4,400 |
| Sind Press ..... | 200 | 200 | 25 | 480 |
| Surat City ..... | 1,000 | 200 | 20 | 245 |
| Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. | 500 | 500 | 40 | 497½ |
| Wadhwan ..... | 150 | 50 | 10 | 125 |

### RAILWAYS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ..... | 500 | 500 | 6 | p. c. | 562½ |
| Amritsar Patty ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | ,, | 119 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Company ..... | 500 | 500 | 4 | ,, | 420 |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | ,, | xd 106 |


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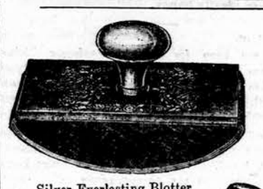
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## MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

### TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 26th Nov.—Yesterday H. E. Lord Kitchener and Staff with Mr. Davidson, the Resident went to Pangode at 7 a. m. and visited the lines of the 1st Battalion of the Nair Brigade stationed there. It may be mentioned here that when General Sir George Wolseley visited this State, in 1898, he expressed the opinion that a separate Battalion could be made of the materials available in Travancore, and it was on this suggestion that the Government of His Highness resolved to form the Pangode Battalion, or the 1st Battalion of the Nair Brigade, about eight years ago. A picturesque spot and a remarkably healthy part of the town away from the busy portion was selected and lines and quarters for the privates and Officers were erected and an Officer of the Indian Army was put in Command of the Battalion. At present Captain Leapingwell holds the appointment His Excellency the Commander-in Chief was taken round the lines by Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Dawson, Commandant of the Nair Brigade. The strength of the 1st Battalion was about 250 when it was first organised, the men having been certified to be smart by all visitors. After the recent riot of June last the Government resolved to increase the strength to 500 which number has been reached. Proposals for maintaining this Battalion as part of the Imperial Service Troops have been and are before the Government of India. He then drove to the Cantonment Barracks, but did not however stay there long. Later on His Excellency was driven to the Fort, through the Brahmin streets and other native portions of the town and returned about noon.

At noon His Excellency granted interviews to a few important personages among whom were Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachari, Dewan, Mr. Kerala Varma, C.S.I., the Valia Koil Tampuran and Guardian to Their Highnesses the Ranees.

In the afternoon Lord Kitchener and the Military Secretary, Colonel Birdwood, went to the Public Gardens and the Museum, accompanied by Mr. Lionel Davidson, British Resident, and Captain Wyllie, A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief. The party were delighted with the Gardens and the Museum. When His Excellency went to the latter he was particularly struck by the collection of curious in the form of musical instruments of the Hindus, the ancient weapons used in war, beautiful specimens of lace work and the remarkable ivory-carving as also the samples of domestic brass and bella-metal vessels exhibited there. His Excellency enquired how each vessel was used by the Hindus and whether they were in use to-day. His Excellency, having received an explanation from Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Dawson, Director of the Museum and Public Gardens, expressed a desire to purchase some of them. The party went to a few other places and then returned to the Residency.

In the evening there was a State Banquet at the Kanakakunum Palace, which was a brilliant function. The drive all the way up the hill to the Palace was beautiful while the interior of the Palace itself was charmingly decorated with ferns and palms. H. H. the Maharajah was there at about 7-30 p.m., and dinner was served at 8 p.m Covers were laid for about forty guests. At dessert His Highness proposed the toast of the King-Emperor and followed it up by another speech proposing the health of the distinguished guest of the evening. A summary of these speeches has already been telegraphed.

Mrs. Davidson wore a most becoming gown of brown with touches of old lace, while Mrs. James looked extremely well in black and Mrs. Crichton Mitchell in terra cotta. Mrs. Hunt's dress of old rose brocade with Paris guipure lace relieved with touches of black velvet was very handsome, as was also Miss Yardley's dress in white and silver ; while Mrs. Jacob looked very dainty in pale blue. Mrs. Baily and Mrs. Herbert looked extremely well in pale pink and a few very graceful black dresses completed the number of the dainty toilettes. The Band of the Nair Brigade played a fine selection of music during dinner. His Excellency left the hall soon after the toasts were drunk, as he had to for Cape Comorin early next morning.

Yesterday H. E. Lord Kitchener having expressed a desire to see some old world and antiquated weapons of warfare, the local Division Peishkar, Mr. P. Ramakrishna Iyer, B.A., got together some typical specimens which Lord Kitchener inspected with great interest. At Ambalapuza where His Excellency halted for dinner at the Karumadi Traveller's bunglow, the Commander-in-Chief was shown some more interesting specimens of ancient weapons of warfare.

NAGERCOIL, 28th Nov.—A quiet evening was spent yesterday and His Excellency and party left, by Cape this morning on the return journey, accompanied by Mr. Sankara Pillay, Dewan Peishkar, and Mr. A. Hoogewerf, Assistant Commissioner. A church is being built by the Roman Catholic community at the Cape, which is one of the largest in Southern India. The whole congregation stood on the road opposite the church, with flags and banners, and greeted His Excellency as he drove by.

At Nagercoil, the Christians of all denominations gathered in the London Mission College compound to welcome the Maharajah's guest, and a striking demonstration look place. His Excellency alighted from his carriage and, shaking hands with the Rev Mr. Parker, the Rev. Father Bernadine and Colombel Nurani and a few others, said he was greatly impressed with his hearty welcome. The Salvationist Band then played the National Anthem and cheers were given for His Excellency as the carriage drove off.

The party breakfasted at Oodsgherry, instead of Kuithuray, as originally arranged. In response to an invitation of the Lady Superior of the Infant Jesus Orphanage at Mulugamudu, His Excellency paid an informal visit to that institution. The Orphanage premises were decorated for the occasion and Dame Ursula, the Lady Superior, the Bishop of Quilon, the Rev. Father Paulinus, Director, and a number of European Sisters received the distinguished visitor and conducted him to the main hall, where a little girl stepped forward had addressed a few words of welcome to him in French. She said that this day on which the Commander-in-Chief visited the Orphanage would always be remembered with pride and gratitude.

His Excellency replied in French and said how pleased he was to see the noble work which was being done by the good Sisters. He was conducted round the rooms, where the lace-makers were at work, and admired the splendid specimens of lace for which this institution has acquired a deserved-wide reputation. About 1,000 girls, all lace-makers, lined both sides of the road leading from the Orphanage to the outer gate, and His Excellency walked the whole way to the main road, wishing God bye to the Lady Superior and all success to the institution. His Excellency then resumed his journey to Trevandrum, which will be reached this afternoon.

H. E. Lord Kitchener appears to have enjoyed the trip to South Travancore immensely, and the arrangements made in connection with it by Mr. Weyts, the Chief Secretary, and Colonel Dawson were perfect.

Lord Kitchener, will spend from the 1st to the 5th December shooting in the Periyar hills. He is expected to arrive in Madras at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 11th December visiting Tanjore "en route."

Trevandrum, 30th Nov.—On Saturday afternoon, Lord Kitchener and party returned from Cape Comorin. The same night Colonel Birdwood and other members of the party left by cabin boat for Quilon, while Lord Kitchener, accompanied by Captain Basset, left, by land yesterday morning the party being driven by Colonel Dawson. The whole party is leaving Quilon by special train for the Periyar hills, where Lord Kitchener will shoot till the 9th December.

### THE 61ST PIONEERS' ANNIVERSARY.

Secunderabad, November 29th.—The termination of the 61st Pioneers' week took place yesterday evening, but the early portion of the day's programme ended in a manner befitting the 150th anniversary of a distinguished Regiment with a ceremonial parade and durbar.

The Battalion, in full dress uniform, paraded in front of the Officers' Mess at 7-30 a.m., under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Brooking, and looking exceedingly smart, while the veteran pensioners were drawn up near the saluting base. Punctual to a minute General Sir James Wolfe Murray, Commanding the 9th Division, accompanied by Colonel Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Younghusband, Major Lees, and Lieutenant Stocker, Aid-de-Camp, arrived on the ground, where they were received with a general salute. The General, after inspecting the ranks, dismounted from his charger, and Privates Rutnam Amos and Abdur Rahman were called to the front to receive Good Conduct Medals which the General pinned on the breast of each man. The Regiment in column of Companies then took ground to the left and marched past in quick time at a swinging step, the "dressing" being well preserved by each Company. The Battalion was next wheeled into line and advanced to the raluting point in Review Order, and the general salute repeated, after which the General and his Staff were escorted to the Officers' Mess, while the Regiment was marched to the durbar tent, where a hollow square was formed, the children of the Corps being seated in front in rows.

On the entrance of the General to the tent he was received with a flourish of bugles and a general salute by the Band, the Regiment presenting arms at the same time. Colonel Brooking then addressed General Sir James Wolfe Murray as follows :—

"Sir James Wolfe Murray, on behalf of the 61st P. W. O. Pioneers, I thank you for the honour you have done us in visiting us to-day. To-day, Sir, brings to a close the festivities which have been inaugurated as a rejocing in the fact that the Battalion is about to complete 150 years of service. In this little pamphlet, of which I beg your acceptance, you will find a brief record of work done in the past. This, Sir, only refers to active service, and no mention is made of work willingly performed during peace and, sometimes, in unhealthy climates. I can assure you, Sir that we look upon the glorious record of the past as an example that we must follow and endeavour to surpass. All ranks wish me to convey to you, our Divisional Commander, their earnest desire to do their duty to the utmost of their ability and with the same zeal and devotion as was displayed by our predecessors at the Battle of Seetabuldee. The spirit of loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor pervades all, even down to the little children of the Regiment, who are here to witness this ceremony."

General Sir James Wolfe Murray replied as follows:—

"Lieutenant-Colonel Brooking, Officers and men of the 61st Prince of Wales' Own Pioneers,—"You have thanked me for doing you the honour of visiting you to-day: let me say at once that that honour is mine—I feel it indeed to be an honour to be present among you on this memorable occasion ; and I assure you it is a source of both pride and pleasure to me to have had the privilege of having this distinguished Regiment under my command in the 9th Division, and that too, at the time it celebrates the 150th anniversary of its formation.

"The pamphlet which you have done me the honour to place in my hands contains an honourable record of a well-spent past, a past which I trust—nay which I feel confident is but the prelude to an equally fine future. It is unnecessary for me to dwell at length upon the history and traditions of this Regiment which are so well known to all here present. You occupy the proud position of being the senior Regiment of that Indian Army which has rendered such signal services in so many of our hard fought struggles ; and you are the direct lineal descendants of that old Coast Army which won for itself imperishable fame, playing so great a part in the constant warfare of the eighteenth century. which was instrumental in founding an Empire in India at that early and critical stage. No one here to-day can doubt that the spirit which animated your forefathers still animates you—their representatives—and we all rely upon you to continue those grand traditions, that loyalty, and that zeal, which made the old Coast Army famous as fighting men.

"It must be a satisfaction to you to-day that you are serving in a Brigade commanded by a General (Brigadier-General Mackenzie-Kennedy) an old 66th Pioneer—who led this Regiment with distinction in the Relief of Peking—no less satisfactory is it to see the number of old pensioners who have rallied to do honour to their old Regiment on this memorable occasion. I shall have much pleasure to send—as I feel it my humble duty to do—your Colonel-in-Chief, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose warm interest in your doings has been shown by his congratulating telegrams, an account of to-day's proceedings.

"I wish you, Colonel Brooking, and the whole of the Regiment with you, prosperity and success, May you add yet further laurels in the future to those already gained by your loyalty and devotion in an honourable past."

On the conclusion of the General's speech the British and Native Officers were introduced to him, after which he passed down the line of pensioners freely engaging in conversation with them. Group photos were taken and three cheers for the King-Emperor were given. It need hardly be said that an indelible impression will remain fixed in the minds of those present of the 150th anniversary of the 61st P.W.O. Pioneers.

A fitting finale was the torchlight procession and fireworks which was very largely attended, although the night was extremely cold for Secunderabad. The Mess House and approach to the grounds were picked out with lights, and the two large lamps of the rifle platforms on the range for suitable inscriptions were also figured out coloured lights the centre one bearing the 61st Pioneers" with the Prince of Wale's feathers. Sir Charles Bayley, the British Resident, General Sir James Wolfe Murray, all the Commanding Officers in the Garrison and a large number of ladies were present. A programme of gymnastics was given by the men and boys while the girls contributed a skipping rope display ; a kolatum was also gone through. The torchlight procession proved very effective and the pyrotechnic display lasted for over an hour.

### THE MIR OF KHAIRPUR.

#### VISIT TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

The following are some extracts from the report, dated the 3rd November 1908, submitted by Mr. Mahomed Husein Khan, Special Officer in charge of his Highness's arrangements in the Persian Gulf, addressed to the Wazir of the State. They have been forwarded to us for publication by the Chief Secretary who further states:—The account of His Highness' reception has gone to the hearts of H. H's subjects and is mainly due to the kind offices of the Political Agent, Sukkur, and the British Indian Government. I am glad to inform you that Their Highnesses, the Princes, and the retinue are quite well, and happy. The period of quarantine ended on the morning of the 29th of last month.

The reception at Basra took place as follows:—

The British Consul came first in his uniform, accompanied by the British Naval Commodore in a boat, and ten minutes after, H. E. the Wali, accompanied by the Brigadier-General, the Naval Commodore, the Police Commissioner and some revenue high officials, all in uniform, came to the s. s. "Baghdad." Mir Ali Nawaz Khan went down to receive them on the steps. They were conducted to His Highness, with whom the British Consul was sitting. H. E. the Wali who arrived four days before His Highness kissed the hands of His Highness. Other officers shook hands with His Highness. After the usual introduction, the British Consul took leave. The Wali after the usual enquiry after his health told His Highness that he was much pleased to see His Highness, and prayed that the object of his visit to the sacred places be achieved. He was thanked by His Highness for his trouble, and the arrangements for the reception. The Wali said that all Muhamadans are brothers, and he felt it his duty to do honour to his brother. Mahamadans. The Pasha further said that His Imperial Majesty the Sultan had wired to show every respect to His Highness, and that he was glad to say that His Majesty was well. This being translated to His Highness, he asked the Pasha to wire his thanks and respects to His Imperial Majesty. His Highness then presented to Mohram Pasha, the Wali, and all other Turkish officials, after serving them with sherbet and attar, his photographs ; and they thanked him for the presents. Orders were then given for the steamer to move on. The s. s. "Baghdad" steamed slowly and when it came opposite the Naval Office, where the Infantry was drawn up and presented arms, the band playing the National Anthem. His Highness, all the Princes, the Wali and all the Officials, kept standing till the ship passed them. When it came in front of the warship the sailors manned the yards and the Naval band played the National Anthem. After this came the Artillery quarters, where the soldiers were again drawn up and the band struck up, and a salute of 17 guns was fired. As the ship passed further on all the notables of the town and ladies had assembled in boats to see His Highness. H. E. Mohram, Pasha the Wali, Tahir Pasha, the Brigadier-General, Ali Noori Bey (Turkish Commodore of the Naval Forces), Kasim Pasha and the other officials took leave of His Highness, and returned in hired boats, as unfortunately their boats which were tied to the stern of our ship, were swamped as soon as the vessel began to move. Only one boat got off safely, in which my handbag containing money and one Umar Khan a Khairpur Battalion sepoy was sitting. This visit and the reception was both grand and imposing. H. E. the Wali told His Highness that telegrams had been sent to all stations on the way where troops were stationed to present arms to His Highness, and the officials to pay their respects. These orders have been strictly obeyed, and His Highness has been receiving visits and salutes all the way up to Baghdad.

The steamer arrived on the morning of the 3rd instant at Baghdad. The reception here again was grand. Regiments were arranged on the banks of the Tigris, the Artillery in front of the military quarters, and a salute of 19 guns was fired, the band playing the "Hamidiah," and all the troops presenting arms. H. E. the Wali of Baghdad with several high officials in uniform went to board at Kazemine where, after the visit was over, His Highness landed.

### PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT PALITANA.

PALITANA, NOVEMBER 30th.—The pretty quadrangle of the compound of the Palitana Tennis Club was yesterday the scene of the prize distribution in connection with the local State schools. Mr. Tudor Owen, the popular Administrator of the Palitana State, having accepted the chair, and Mrs. Tudor Owen having kindly consented to distribute the prizes to the successful students, arrived punctually at 4 p.m. in company of their European guests, escorted by the Imperial Lancers, and were received by Mr. Narandas K. Gami, Superintendent of Education at the gate and were conducted to their specially prepared seats. Near the southern extremity of the quadrangle were accommodated the Administrator and Mrs. Owen and also their European guests and Kumar Saheb Shri Lakhadiraji of Morvi. The minor Thakore Saheb Kumar Shri Bahadursinhji, a bright young Prince of about nine, sat between the Administrator and Mrs. Owen and attracted the attention of all. In the back and side rows of seats were almost all the State officers and elite of Palitana, among whom were also to be seen some rich merchants of Bombay and other places. On the left and in front of the main seats, at some distance and facing them, were seated the school children sheltered from the sun and leaving space enough for the reciters to do their work properly. An entertainment having been very creditable gone through Mr. Narandas K. Gami, the Superintendant of Education, read a short report, showing the progress and the work done by the Educational Department of the State in general and the local institutions in particular. Among the items of importance is the rapid increase in the numbers of students in the Harris English School, from 32 in 1905 to 112 in 1908, in the number of Taluka School and the Girl School. The interest taken personally by the Administrator himself and his chief officers in religious education, by actively co-operating with the Superintendant of Education in delivering sermons to school boys every Sunday evening, were most prominent. In concluding, he requested Mrs. Tudor Owen to give the prizes to the successful students and reciters, which she most kindly did, making occasionally some cheerful and suggestive remarks to the young performers whom she had particularly marked out.

### BHOWNAGAR.

Bhownager December 1.—To-day, being the birthday of the Princess Manharba, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar is celebrating the occasion with eclat, this being his only child, by inviting his friends of his college life in the persons of Rajsaheb of Wankaner and the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, who met with a hearty reception from the Maharaja and the Diwan Saheb, having arrived by mail last evening, when a guard of honour presented arms while the band played. The whole town is "en fete." There will be an evening party this evening, while amusements in the shape of merry-go-ronnds, Cinematograph, Graphephone, rope dancers etc., are provided. At night-fall a grand display of fireworks will come off while illuminations on a grand scale will be carried out.


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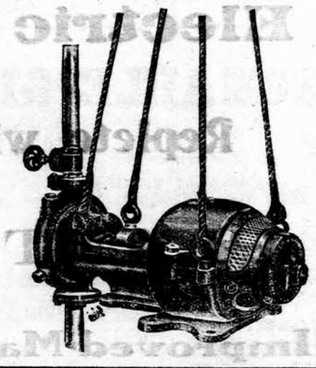

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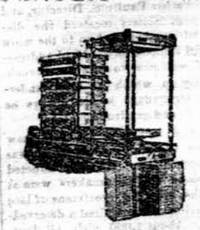

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